



Geel 2000 Language schools

English Department

secondary 2

2nd term

AL

Name:

Class:

A working life 10

I-Vocabulary

Word	Definition
1-entrepreneur (n)	sb who sets up a business
2-the big picture (expr)	the situation as a whole, not just the details
3-set (adj)	steady; fixed [set (v)]
4-air traffic controller (n)	sb who guides aircraft pilots by radio during landing and take-off
5-graphic designer (n)	an artist who designs images for books, websites, etc.
6-human resources manager (n)	a person in charge of dealing with matters related to a company's employees[Syn: personnel manager]
7-electrical engineer (n)	sb who designs and builds electrical equipment and systems
8-bewildering (adj)	confusing[bewildered (adj), bewilderment (n), bewilder (v)]
9-on the cusp (expr)	at the time or point where a state or situation changes and becomes sth else
10-align (v)	be compatible with; match[alignment (v)]
11-strategically (adv)	in a planned way[strategy (n), strategic (adj)]
12-achievable (adj)	which can be achieved [achieve (v), achievement (n)] [Opp: unachievable]

13-absorbing (adj)	holding your interest [absorb (v), absorption (n)]
14-place faith in (expr)	trust in; rely on [Also: put (your) faith in]
15-buzzing (adj)	lively; full of activity and noise [buzz (n, v)]
16-content (adj)	happy with life [content (n, v)]
17-career path (n)	the jobs and training sb does to build a career
18-integrate (v)	combine things so they work well together [integration (n), integral (adj), integrally (adv)]
19-aptitude (n)	a natural talent for doing sth [apt (adj), aptly (adv)]
20-first-hand (adj)	directly; from personal experience
21-priority (n)	sth that sb considers more important or needs more attention than other things [prioritise (v)]
22-usefulness (n)	the fact of how useful sth is [useful (adj), usefully (adv)]
23-genuinely (adv)	seriously [genuine (adj)]
24-issue (v)	give out sth officially [issue (n)]
25-commitment(n)	a responsibility to do sth [commit (v)]



1-vacancy (n)	an available job [(adj (v))]
2-administrator (n)	sb who is in charge of a business, an office, etc.[administer (v), administration (n)]
3-supplier (n)	a person or company who provides goods[supply (n, v)]
4-agency (n)	a business that provides a service for other people or companies[agent (n)]
5-sick leave (n)	time you take off work because you are ill
6-recruitment (n)	the process of finding and hiring new staff
7-personnel (n)	Staff
8--intern (n)	a student or graduate who has a temporary work experience post[internship (n)]
9- let down (phr v)	Disappoint
10- right (n)	sth you are legally allowed to do or have
11- hectic (adj)	very busy and rushed
12- minimum wage (n)	the lowest amount an employer can pay a worker by law
13- placement (n)	a work position for a short time to practise doing a job, often as part of a training course [place (v)]
14- résumé (n)	a record of work experience, qualifications and skills, etc. which sb uses to apply for work[Also: CV (Curriculum Vitae)]

15- supervisor (n)	sb who manages a work process or a team of staff[supervise (v), supervision (n)]
16- tedious (adj)	boring and repetitive[tedium, tediousness (n), tediously (adv)]
17- retire (v)	stop working, usually because you reach a certain age [retirement, retiree (n), retired (adj)]
18- flexible (adj)	which can be changed easily [flexibility (n)]
19- unpaid (adj)	done without receiving payment[payment (n), pay (v)][Opp: paid]
20-bonus(n)	a sum of money added to a person's wages as a reward for good performance
21-invoice(n)	list of goods sent or services provided, with a statement of the sum due for these [Syn: a bill]
22-finance(n)	the management of large amounts of money, especially by governments or large companies.[finance(v)]

IDIOMS with **WORK**

1-do the dirty work	do the unpleasant tasks
2-do the donkey work	do the difficult or heavy part of a job
3-get worked up	become upset
4-make light work of	do sth quickly and easily
5- work in progress	a job that isn't completed yet
6-work my way up	begin work in a low position in a company and keep getting promoted to higher levels

prepositions

1-incapable (adj) of	not capable; not having the ability or qualities necessary for sth [Opp: capable]
2-accustomed (adj) to	used to sth [Opp: unaccustomed]
3-presented (v) with	formally introduce
4-eligible (adj) for	qualified or able to do sth [eligibility (n)] [Opp: ineligible]
5-derive from sth (phr v)	come from [derivative (n)]
6-involve (v) in	have a part in something

Word Building

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
growth	grow	growing	-
increase	increase	increasing	increasingly
reliance	rely	reliable	reliably
production/producer/product	produce	productive	productively

EXERCISES

A-Choose the correct answer.

1- Having years of experience, he was given the job of _____ in the sales team.

a- supplier b- administrator c- graphic designer d- electrical engineer

2- You need a degree in engineering to be _____ to apply for the job.

a- reliable b- incapable c- flexible d-eligible

3- The _____ started a successful budget airline company.

a- entrepreneur b- intern c- supervisor d-human resources manager

4- Her top _____ was to find a career she would enjoy.

a- necessity b-priority c- recruitment d- vacancy

5- The architect managed to _____ the colours of the natural surroundings into the building design.

a- integrate b- prioritise c- issue d- place

6- The conference consisted of long tedious presentations, making me wish I hadn't bothered going. The synonym of *tedious* is _____.

a-interesting b- funny c- boring d-offending

7- The lowest amount an employer can pay a worker by law is called _____.

a-income b-minimum wage c- résumé d-sick leave

8-I ordered shoes online, directly from the _____.

a- agent b- administrator c- bewilder d-supplier

9- When I first started learning to code, it seemed like a bewildering mass of symbols. *Bewildering* means _____.

a-boring b- confusing c-interesting d-compatible

10-Nick decided to leave the family business and follow his own career _____ as a musician.

a- path b- set c- route d- way

11-Anna worked as a/ an _____ in a newspaper office while studying journalism.

a- supplier b- supervisor c- intern d- entrepreneur

12- His employer expected him to work _____ paid overtime.

a- in b- in c- dis d- un

13- He has leadership skills, so he's capable of running the company. To form the antonym of capable we add the prefix _____.

a- im b- un c- in d- dis

14-Sarah had to work her _____ up from cleaning dishes to head chef.

a- way b- path c- road d- route

15-There is a/an _____ at the local supermarket that I think I will apply for.

a- agency b- recruitment c- priority d- vacancy

16- When he lost his credit card, he asked the bank to _____ a new one.

a- integrate b- issue c- recruit d- prioritise

17- When Aldo caught the flu, he had to take a few days' _____.

a- sick leave b- vacancy c- alignment d- retirement

18-Ayra deals with the _____ of new staff, including interviewing the candidates.

a- placement b- recruitment c- administration d- commitment

19-Hamza is an accountant and he works in our _____ department.

a- human resources b- graphic c- finance d- electrical

20-Please send the _____ when you've completed the work so we can pay you.

a- bonus b- resume c- issue d- invoice

21-Fair working conditions should be a basic human _____.

- a-right b-necessity c-priority d-bonus

22-In his final year at university, he did a teaching _____ in a secondary school.

- a- placement b-recruitment c- commitment d- vacancy

23-A job that isn't completed yet is _____.

- a- donkey work b- work in progress c- dirty work d- getting worked up

24-Don't get so worked up about it! Let's calm down and discuss the problem. This means: Don't get _____.

- a- tired b- messed up c- confused d- upset

26-Sales staff are paid a/an _____ at the end of the year if their sales figures are satisfactory.

- a- salary b- fee c- bonus d- income

27-It is very _____ here. There's always a lot going on and we work hard.

- a- tedious b-buzzing c- bewildering d- hectic

28-All company _____ were sent a letter about the management changes.

- a- personnel b-administrators c- retiree d- interns

29- Somebody who designs and builds electrical equipment and systems is called _____.

- a- graphic designer b-electrical engineer c-administrator d-supplier

30-The hotel hires seasonal workers through a recruitment _____.

- a- supplier b-administrator c- agency d- personnel

B-Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

on – to – from – for – in – of – with – up

- 1-You know; you may be eligible _____ a grant to help you continue your studies.
- 2-Presented _____ the results of the research, Eli had to admit that he was wrong.
- 3-I'm afraid I can't keep working here. I'm not accustomed _____ working in such poor conditions.
- 4-Alia is such a sweet girl, she's incapable _____ saying anything unkind.
- 5-I try not to get involved _____ their arguments. I just keep quiet and stay out of it.
- 6-Our income is derived mainly _____ holiday lettings rather than selling our produce.
- 7-You can see what I've done so far on this project, but it is work _____ progress and I still have a lot to do.
- 8-We all make mistakes, so don't get so worked _____ about it!
- 9-My grandfather started work in a factory at 14 and worked his way _____ to be a supervisor.
- 10-Have you finished that report already? You made light work _____ that.
- 11- She was _____ the cusp of completing her degree course and entering the world of work.
- 12-Should you place faith _____ an agency to find you a job when you could be contacting companies directly?

C-Rewrite with words in brackets.

- 1-He enjoyed the lively atmosphere of the street market. [Rewrite with a synonym]

.....

- 2- I felt _____ (genuine) moved by your offer of help.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

3- From the details on her CV, she was obviously well-qualified for the job in the bank.

[Rewrite with a synonym]

.....

4- As manager, he has to do the unpleasant tasks of firing people. [Rewrite with an idiom]

.....

5- horrified – eligible – reliance – accustomed [Find the odd word out]

6- The company offers _____ (flexibility) working hours, which may benefit workers with young children. [Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

7- She sits around chatting all day while we do all the monkey work. It's not fair!

[Correct the error]

.....

8- Don't become upset about it! Let's calm down and discuss the problem.

[Rewrite with an idiom]

.....

9-Feeling dizzy, Helen asked her _____ (supervise) for a break.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

.....

10- I can't go to evening classes because I have another responsibility. I'm looking after my aunt's children. [Rewrite with a synonym]

.....

11-graphic designer - electrical engineer – supervisor – agency [Find the odd word out]

12-He prefers to work for a company that is compatible with his ideas of social justice and fair play. [Rewrite with a synonym]

.....

13-If you plan your studies _____(strategy), spreading the work throughout the school year, you'll be more relaxed in the exams. [Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

14-He felt happy with his life working from home as he could spend time with his family.

[Rewrite with one word]

15- All applicants for the course will need to take an _____ (apt) test to assess their skill levels. [Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

16-The personnel manager chose six people to interview for the job.[Rewrite with a synonym]

17- There's no necessary for you to dress formally when you work from home.

[Correct the error]

18-The human resources manager is in charge of hiring or firing company staff.

[Rewrite with a synonym]

19- Sally studied recent teaching theories and also got personal experience teaching adults.

[Rewrite with a synonym]

20-My grandfather stopped working from his job at 65, but still keeps busy doing voluntary work. [Rewrite with one word]

21-How do you manage to cope with your very busy and rushed work schedule? Don't you get a day off?
[Rewrite with one word]

.....

22- This week has been very _____(product) and I've finished a lot of my work.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

23- If you help me, we can do the house cleaning quickly and easily. [Rewrite with an idiom]

.....

24-Mia is looking _____ (increase) tired. Every time I see her she looks more exhausted.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

25-It's useful to have a range of skills to avoid _____(rely) on just one line of work.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

26-The plot of the musical comes from the story of Romeo and Juliet.

[Rewrite with a phrasal verb]

.....

27- He used to have a private office, so he's not used to sharing a room with others.

[Rewrite with a synonym]

.....

28- To begin work in a low position in a company and keep getting promoted to higher levels is to work _____. [Complete the idiom]

29-We are looking for a reliance worker whom we can count on to do their best.

[Correct the error]

.....

30-Can you contact my stationery _____(supply) to order more paper?

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

D-Complete the definitions with words form the box.

invoice – resume – vacancy – finance – bonus – hectic – tedious – placement – sick leave -- personnel

1-a record of work experience, qualifications and skills, etc. which somebody uses to apply for work: _____.

2- a sum of money added to a person's wages as a reward for good performance: _____.

3- the management of large amounts of money, especially by governments or large companies: _____.

4-boring and repetitive: _____.

5-a work position for a short time to practise doing a job, often as part of a training course: _____.

6-very busy and rushed: _____.

7-the process of finding and hiring new staff: _____.

8- time you take off work because you are ill: _____.

9-an available job: _____.

10- list of goods sent or services provided, with a statement of the sum due for these: _____.

E-Writing practice

Write an essay about: What is your dream job and what are the qualifications you need to apply for it?

Relative Clauses

It is used to give extra information about the nouns in the main clause, without starting another sentence. A **relative clause** starts with a relative pronoun.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS & ADVERBS

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RELATIVE PRONOUNS: WHO, WHICH, THAT, WHOSE

	SUBJECT BEFORE VERB . CANNOT BE OMITTED	OBJECT BEFORE SUBJECT + VERB . CAN BE OMITTED	POSSESSION AFTER POSSESSOR/OWNER . CANNOT BE OMITTED
PEOPLE	WHO/THAT That's the man who/that stole the money.	WHO/WHOM*/THAT We need to find people (who/whom*/that) we can trust. *RARELY USED. VERY FORMAL	WHOSE This is the story of a man whose ideas saved lots of lives.
THINGS ANIMALS	WHICH/THAT That is the dog which/that attacked me the other night.	WHICH/THAT I'll wear the trousers (which/that) I bought in Paris.	WHOSE/OF WHICH The film, whose title (=the title of which) is unknown, will be set in the '60s.

RELATIVE ADVERBS: WHERE, WHEN, WHY

	WHERE	WHEN	WHY
PLACE	We went to the restaurant where we had met.	TIME	REASON
		I'll never forget the day when I first met him.	It was late. That was (the reason) why I didn't call you.

DEFINING

NO COMMAS

NECESSARY INFORMATION. Essential to distinguish which thing or person we are talking about.

*I called my brother **who lives in Ontario**.*

(=I have more than one brother and I called the one that lives in Ontario)

WE CAN USE THAT

We CAN use THAT instead of WHO/WHICH.

*That's the mug **WHICH/THAT** I bought in Paris.
I didn't know the man **WHO/THAT** was there.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS CAN BE OMITTED

We CAN omit WHO/WHICH/THAT when they are followed by SUBJECT + VERB

*Do you like the song **(WHICH/THAT)** I wrote?
That's the man **(WHO/THAT)** I like.*

NON-DEFINING

BETWEEN COMMAS

EXTRA INFORMATION. Not necessary to distinguish which thing or person we are talking about.

*My brother, **who lives in Ontario**, is older.*

(=I have only one brother and I'm just mentioning that he lives in Ontario)

WE CANNOT USE THAT

We CANNOT use THAT instead of WHO/WHICH.

*These bikes, **WHICH** cost a fortune, are made in Japan. (NOT **that** cost a fortune)*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS CANNOT BE OMITTED

We CANNOT omit WHO/WHICH

*They introduced me to John, **who** I liked immediately. (NOT **John, I liked immediately**)*

Note that:

We often use defining relative clauses in definitions.

A carpenter is a person **who** makes things from wood.

A library is place **where** you can borrow books.

You can shorten some relative clauses using a present participle or past participle.

Have you seen the teacher (who is) **wearing** a white suit? (present → present participle)

We didn't like the guy (who was) **talking** to your brother. (past → present participle)

I have lots of films (which were) **directed** by David Lynch. (passive → past participle)

We can omit the relative pronoun when the pronoun is the object of the relative clause.

The girl (**who**) we spoke to last night is here.

Bob Marley's Greatest Hits is the album (**which**) I listened to last night.



Prepositions with Relative Clauses

We can use prepositions with relative pronouns. Where we put the preposition depends on formality:

- Informal: Have you seen the little case **that/ which** I keep my contact lenses in?
- Formal: This system provides a case **in which** the contact lenses can be kept.
- The people **who** this report is addressed **to** will have to consider carefully the consequences of the proposed cuts.
- The people **to whom** this report is addressed will have to consider carefully the consequences of the proposed cuts.

We can often use **where** (for places) or **when** (for times) instead of **which** + preposition:

- This is the house **where** I grew up/ **which** I grew up **in/ in which** I grew up.

Reduced Relative Clauses

We often 'reduce' a relative clause, i.e. we shorten it by omitting the pronoun and verb. We can do this with a participle phrase:

- Marilyn was the woman living in the flat underneath us at the time (= ... who lived/was living in ...)
- The clauses struck out of the agreement were all unimportant. (= ... which were struck out/which we struck out ...)

Another possibility is to use an infinitive phrase:

- Newton was the first person to really understand the laws of gravity. (= ... who really understood ...)

EXERCISES

A- Complete these sentences with a suitable relative pronoun or adverb.

who – which – where – when – why – whose - whom

- 1-That is the man_____helped me when I fell down in the street.
- 2-Is that your car? No, mine is the one_____is parked just opposite the bank.
- 3-That is the woman _____complained about the room service.
- 4-This is the park _____ we first met. Do you remember?
- 5-So, James is the man_____ son came on the school trip with us? I didn't know.
- 6-If you have any question, ask the girl _____is standing at the desk. She'll help you.
- 7-They had to put away the dog_____ bit the boy. It was too dangerous.
- 8-I'm looking for a person_____ surname begins with a "k".
- 9-Do you still go to that club_____ we used to go as students?
- 10-The heating is not working. Do you know anyone_____ can fix it?
- 11-Jim, _____I've known for years, is my best friend.
- 12-My new coat, _____I bought in New York, is very warm and comfortable.
- 13-My boss, _____wife is French, travels to Paris regularly.
- 14-He didn't even say "thank you", _____ I found really rude.
- 15-Next summer I'm going to India, _____I've never been before.
- 16-My sister, _____is five years younger than me, is a lawyer.
- 17-Galileo Galilei, _____supported the heliocentric theory, was arrested by the Inquisition.

18-Venezuela, _____ some of the most popular telenovelas are produced, is also famous for its natural beauty.

19- Miran Trontelj, _____ reporting style was legendary, used to present weather forecasts.

20-20th century, _____ my mother was born, was also famous for the great developments in industry and medicine.

B-Are these relative clauses defining or non – defining?

1-London, which is the capital of England, is one of the largest cities in the world. _____

2-This is the dress my mother has made for me. _____

3-Queen Elizabeth II, who is 83, has been the queen of England for 57 years now. _____

4-That's the dog that bit me. _____

5-Tom Cruise, who has starred a lot of films, is a famous American actor. _____

6-The village where I grew up is very small. _____

7-Greg, whose job involves travelling a lot, has been in nearly all the countries in the world. _____

8-The office I have just rented is near my home. _____

9-This is the officer that arrested the burglar. _____

10-Lady Gaga, who is a well-known pop star, is only 24. _____

C-Complete the following article by writing each missing relative pronoun or adverb in the space provided. Use only one word for each space.

Jack of Hearts is a new six-part drama series (0) __which/ that__ comes to our screens this week. It has been given the prime Wednesday evening 9.30 slot, (1) __shows that the network has faith in its latest creation. The first episode opens to a scene (2) __a young man is being chased. He stops at a phone box and makes a desperate call. This call wakes up a man (3) __most viewers will recognize as Keith Allen – the slightly sleazy unshaven Cockney (4) __characters are usually less than wholesome. This time, however, he is on the right side of the law, playing a probation officer with a complicated professional and personal life, both

of (5) ____ form the main themes of the series. The writers have managed to find a different angle on his personal problems. At the center of these problems is his stepdaughter, for (6) ____ he attempts to keep the household together. His relationship with the girl's mother, (7) ____ seems to be a bad-tempered, grumpy woman, is further compromised later in the series (8) ____ she joins the staff of a college at (9) ____ she meets a former lover. Thus the ground is prepared in this first episode for a series (10) ____ may help to lift British summertime TV out of its regular slump.

D-This article has too many relative clauses in it. Change the underlined parts so that you don't use a relative clause. The first one has been done for you.

Controversial School to Close

Brockenhurst School, which opened as an educational experiment in 1974. is to close this summer. All the teachers (0) who are currently employed by the school will be relocated to other schools in the area (1) which have staff vacancies.

Brockenhurst was founded by (2) Sir Patrick McDonald, who comes from Inverness, at a time when new educational theories were welcomed by the establishment and experiments in education were supported. However, in recent years, such initiatives have been frowned upon as successive governments have urged a 'back-to-basics' approach.

The school currently employs 28 teachers, (3) all of whom come from the holistic school of education. Most of the teachers have been at the school for at least 15 years. There are approximately 780 students (4) who are of different ages at the school, and they will all transfer to schools in the region. Staff (5) who are currently living at the school will be found alternative housing by the local council.

Sir Patrick was the first person (6) who was informed of the government's decision and he passed the bad news on to staff and students at a meeting (7) which was held last week. Sir Patrick, who is 62, has decided to take early retirement. Although Sir Patrick himself was unavailable for comment, a spokesperson for the school told us. 'We are all very sorry about the closure. For over 25 years we have run an establishment (8) which has been dedicated to making learning a rich and enjoyable experience. All the staff and students (9) who have been participating over the years will agree that this is a sad day not only for the local community but for education in this country as a whole.'

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1..... | 6..... |
| 7..... | 7..... |
| 8..... | 8..... |
| 2..... | 9..... |
| 3..... | |
| 4..... | |
| 5..... | |

E-Decide which relative adverb (where, when or why) would be the best word to complete the following sentences.

1. I want to travel to a place _____ it is warm and sunny.
2. The person who interviewed me for the job asked _____ I am interested in working as a customer service representative.
3. I really don't understand _____ the cake I baked did not rise.
4. I am looking forward to a time _____ I don't have to wake up before daylight on a daily basis.
5. Working in a fast-food restaurant is _____ I first learned how to be a supervisory.
6. Can anyone help me find out _____ my great-great grandparents came to the United States?
7. My teacher wanted to know _____ my homework was late again.
8. I will tell you as soon as I find out _____ the meeting is scheduled.
9. I need to find a place _____ I can stay when I visit campus next month.
- 10- Do you know _____ your sister is grounded?

F-Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronoun if possible. Add commas if necessary.

1-My school is very big. It is in Madrid.

.....

2-Robert Pattinson is an actor. He plays Edward Cullen in the Twilight saga.

.....

3-I bought this cake yesterday. It tastes delicious.

.....

4-Michael is a policeman. His father is a judge.

.....

5-I bought a computer last month. It doesn't work properly.

.....

6-Prince Charles will be the king of England one day. His mother is Queen Elizabeth.

.....

7-I was given a dog. It is very friendly.

.....

8-*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* was written by Mark Twain. I enjoyed it a lot.

.....

9-Mrs Kelly is the woman. She took me to hospital when I fainted at school.

.....

10-The girl is my sister. I'm talking to the girl.

.....

11-This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week.

.....

12-She is married to a man. He is richer than her.

.....

13-She is the friend. She helped me with my homework.

.....

14-That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there.

.....

15-That is the man. His wife is a famous actress.

.....

16-A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind.

.....

17-The woman called the police. Her car had been stolen.

.....

18-I went to a restaurant last week. It was very expensive.

.....

19-I saw a film last night. It was very interesting

.....

20-The Queen will open a new hospital. It is in Jarvis Street.

.....

II-Grammar 2

Present participle clauses

Participle clauses enable us to say information in a more economical way. They are formed using present participles (going, reading, seeing, walking, etc.), past participles (gone, read, seen, walked, etc.) or perfect participles (having gone, having read, having seen, having walked, etc.).

We can use participle clauses when the participle and the verb in the main clause have the same subject.

Example: Waiting for Ellie, I made some tea. (While I was waiting for Ellie, I made some tea)

Participle clauses are mainly used in written texts, particularly in a literary, academic or journalistic style.

Present Participle Clauses

Here are some common ways we use present participle clauses.
Note that present participles have a similar meaning to active verbs.

To give the result of an action	To give the reason for an action
- The bomb exploded, destroying the building. Not having an invitation, I couldn't get into the party.	Knowing she loved reading, Richard bought her a book. Not wanting to hurt his feelings, I avoided the question.
To talk about an action that happened at the same time as another action	To add information about the subject of the main clause
Standing in the queue, I realised I didn't have any money.	Starting in the new year, the new policy bans cars in the city centre.

Past Participle Clauses

Here are some common ways that we use past participle clauses.
Note that past participles normally have a passive meaning.

With a similar meaning to an if condition	To give the reason for an action
Mixed with soda, the cocktail tastes even better (=if it is mixed with soda...)	Worried by the news, she called the hospital (=because she was worried...).
To add information about the subject of the main clause.	
Filled with pride, he walked towards the stage.	

Perfect Participle Clauses

They show that the action they describe was finished before the action in the main clause.
Perfect participles can be structured to make an active or passive meaning.

Having got dressed, he slowly went downstairs.	Having finished their training, they will be fully qualified doctors.
Having been made redundant, she started looking for a new job.	

Participle Clauses After Conjunctions And Prepositions

It is also common for participle clauses, especially with -ing, to follow conjunctions and prepositions such as before, after, instead of, on, since, when, while and in spite of.

- Before cooking**, you should wash your hands. / **Instead of complaining about it**, they should ...
- On arriving at the hotel**, he went to get changed. / **While packing her things**, she thought ...
- In spite of having read the instructions twice**, I still couldn't understand how to use it.

Dangling Participles - What They Are And How To Avoid Them.

A dangling participle is a participle (usually at the beginning of a sentence) apparently modifying a word other than the word intended: e.g., "Walking through the kitchen, the smoke alarm was going off."

The sentence above literally means that the smoke alarm was walking through the kitchen.

We can avoid the dangling participle by placing the subject after the participle phrase, as in the following sentence: "Walking through the kitchen, I **heard** the smoke alarm going off." (=I was walking through... when I heard...)

EXERCISES

A-Choose the correct option (a-c) to complete the text.

The most popular time for people to go shopping used to be during the January sales. Now, in some parts of the world there is one particular day that sees shoppers go wild! **1**..... 'Black Friday', it takes place in November. **2**..... Thanksgiving, one of the USA's biggest holidays, on the following Friday millions of Americans rush to the shops, **3**..... to save money on their Christmas shopping. Although still **4**..... mainly in the USA, Black Friday has also spread to shops in Canada, Mexico and the UK. And **5**..... to miss out on making money, online stores are also joining in, **6**..... huge bargains to their customers. **7**..... sensibly, it's a great opportunity for shoppers, but it has also been criticised by many for encouraging consumerism.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a Calling | b Called | c Having called |
| 2 a Celebrating | b Celebrated | c Having celebrated |
| 3 a hoping | b having hoped | c hoped |
| 4 a taken place | b taking place | c having taken place |
| 5 a not wanting | b not having wanted | c not wanted |
| 6 a offered | b having offered | c offering |
| 7 a Approached | b Approaching | c Having approached |

B-Turn the underlined part of the sentence into a participle clause.

1-We are lying in the sun and we are enjoying life.

.....

2-The boy had brushed his teeth. He was allowed to watch a few more minutes of television.

.....

3-The children sat on their beds and watched the thunderstorm.

.....

4-They were surprised by the sudden storm and had to seek shelter under a tree.

.....

5-When they had found the secret island, they started searching for the treasure.

.....

6-Peter was shouting loudly when he walked home.

.....

7-I wanted to speak to him about the contract so I decided to arrange a meeting.

.....

8-While I was sitting at the cafe with my friends, I suddenly realised that I had left the oven on at home.

.....

9-As Delores walked on the beach, she dodged jellyfish that had washed ashore.

.....

10-Freddie woke to the buzz of the alarm clock and he cursed the arrival of another Monday.

.....

C-Join the clause using participle constructions.

1-The boy who carried a blue parcel crossed the street.

.....

2-The battle was fought at this place. The battle was very significant.

.....

3-She lay in her bed and wept bitter tears.

.....

4-The books which were sent to us are for my aunt.

.....

5-She stood at the corner and talked to her friends.

.....

6-The children went from house to house. They played trick or treat.

.....

7-He was very tall. He became a basketball player.

.....

8-He was waiting in the hall. He overheard a conversation.

.....

9-The picture which was stolen from a museum was offered on EBay.

.....

10-The song which was sung last night is still in my head.

.....

11-We were sitting in the bus shelter and waited for the rain to stop.

.....

12-The documentation which was telecast last Tuesday was impressive.

.....

13-We had great fun at the party. We played silly games.

.....

14-He had saved a little money. He travelled to Australia.

.....

15-They were chatting along and didn't see the car coming.

.....

16-The reception had been prepared carefully and was a great success.

.....

17-he was picked up by his mother and didn't have to wait for the bus.

.....

18-She had finished her degree and started to work for an international company.

19-She was listening to the radio and didn't hear the doorbell.

20-The room had not been tidied up yet and looked like a battlefield.

D-Choose the correct answer.

1- _____ by the changing information, they thought the plane was cancelled.

a-Confusing b-Confused c-Having confused d-Being confusing

2- _____ at a low temperature, these jeans will keep their original colour for a long time.

a-Washing b-Being wash c-Washed d-Having washed

3- _____ the paper, he saw the news about his hometown.

a-Reading b-Read c-Having read d-Been read

4- _____ by a local architect and artist, the house combines traditional materials with original design.

a-Built b-Building c-Having built d- Had built

5- _____ In India for two years, Kareem could speak some Hindi.

a-Lived b-Having lived c- Living d-To live

6- _____ in prisons throughout her twenties, she wrote her first play about life behind bars.

a-After working b-Worked c-Have been working d-Work

7- _____ through the woods, they found a bird with a broken wing.

a-Walked b-Being walked c- Walking d-Having walked

8- _____ for the final interview, the candidates were asked to prepare a short presentation.

a-Selecting b-Selected c- Select d- Having been selected

9- It's an exhibit _____ is strongly protected.

a-who b-which c- where d- when

10-Please give me back the CDs _____ I lent you.

a-where b- who c- ----- d-whom

11-The girl, _____ hair is short, lives in this neighbourhood.

a- whose b- who c- whom d- which

12- 1881 is the year _____ Ataturk was born.

a-which b- why c- when d- where

13-I went back to the town _____ I grew up.

a-which b- in which c- when d- why

14-I met a man _____ mother tongue is Japanese.

a-whose b- whom c- who d- which

15-Sunday is the day _____ my dad doesn't work.

a-where b- why c- which d- when

16-What was the name of the person to _____ you spoke on the phone?

a-whom b-who c- which d-whose

17-Where are the people _____ ordered the taxi?

a-that b-which c- ----- d-whom

18- _____ with a glass of water, these tablets will cure a headache.

a-Taking b-Taken c- Being taken d- Had taken

19-Ellen DeGeneres, to _____ people often refer as the funniest talk show host, used to star in a sitcom called Ellen.

a-who b-whose c-whom d- which

20-That lady_____ on the phone must be the manager.

a-talked b-talking c- being talked d-had talked

21- _____ with a red shirt, these black trousers would look fabulous.

a-Wearing b-Worn c- Being wore d- Had worn

22-It is an area in_____ many rare plant species grow.

a-where b-who c- which d- that

23-_____ last year, the temple is thought to be thousands of years old.

a-Discovered b-Dicovering c- Having discovered d-Being discovered

24-Suddenly_____ how late it was, we decided to go home.

a-realised b-realising c-had realised d-realise

25- _____ a fan of Sherlock Holmes, I have all the Conan Doyle novels.

a-Being b-Been c-Be d-Had been

26- A time will come_____ all the people in the world will live in peace.

a-where b-when c-who d-which

27-I have no idea _____ he called.

a- why b-when c-where d-who

28-I'd like to know _____ shoes these are.

a- when b-whose c-why d-where

29-_____ into debt once, Anne has limited the use of her credit card.

a- Having got b- Had got c-Being get d-Getting

30-_____ online, plane tickets are usually cheaper.

a- Purchasing b- Purchased c-Being purchased d-Purchase

E-Rewrite with words in brackets.

1- _____(search) for her gloves, she dug through the entire wardrobe.

[Rewrite with present participle]

2- _____(park)the car, we searched for the ticket machine.

[Rewrite with present perfect participle]

3-William shouted with happiness, he celebrated his chance to interview at SunTrust.

[Rewrite with Shouting....]

4- The Cube has been broadcast on ITV channel since 2009. It offers contestants the chance to win a top prize of £250,000. [Join using a relative pronoun/adverb]

5-I opened the envelope and I found two concert tickets. [Rewrite with: Opening.....]

6 People usually don't like some politicians. They express snobbish views and make people feel less important. [Join using a relative pronoun/adverb]

7- People normally dislike all politicians who they tell lies and abuse their privileges.

[correct the error]

8-She didn't see the man.He had stolen her bike. [Join using a relative pronoun/adverb]

9-Since we watch the news every day we know what's gooing on in the world.

[Rewrite with a present participle]

10-Because he was only five years old, the boy didn't know what to do.[Rewrite with Being..]

.....

11-_____ (prepare)by the chef himself, the dinner will be a real treat.

[Rewrite with past participle]

12-The people whom moved in next door seem very friendly. [Correct the error]

.....

13-While I was driving to work, I heard the terrible news on the radio.

[Rewrite with Driving...]

.....

14-The dog wagged his tail and bit the postman. [Rewrite with: present participle]

.....

15-When he entered the room, he switched on the light. [Rewrite with Entering...]

.....

16-This is a woman. Her children live in the USA. [Rewrite with whose]

.....

17- Been well off, Sebastian's parents could afford to send him to a private school.

[Correct the error]

.....

18- A plumbing snake is a tool. It is used for unclogging drains. [Join with a relative pronoun]

.....

19- Kevin is a gardener. His beautiful flowers are bought eagerly by customers.

.....[Rewrite with whose]

20-As they didn't have enough money, they spent their holidays at home.

..... [Rewrite with present participle]

IV-Dialogue

You are having a job interview. Write a dialogue of not less than 10 exchanges with the personnel manager.

8 Common English Job Interview Questions and How to Answer Them Well

1. Tell me about yourself
2. What are your strengths?
3. What are your weaknesses?
4. Why did you leave your last job?
5. Tell us about your education
6. Where do you see yourself 5 years from now?
7. What kind of salary do you expect?
8. Do you have any questions for me/us?

Job interview phrases

Phrases for describing yourself

- My name's...
- I was born and raised in...
- I live in...
- I attended the University of...
- I've just graduated from...
- I've worked for 5 years as...
- I have worked for various firms including...
- I enjoy playing...



Phrases for describing your profile

- I perform well under pressure.
- I developed some important skills.
- I'm used to working in a busy environment.
- I have very good people skills.
- I'm a very organized person.
- I manage my time well by planning out...
- I'm working at dealing with change.
- I work well under working pressure.



Phrases for explaining why you want this job

- I want to take on more responsibility
- Because it is in line with my qualifications
- I want to further my career in accounting.
- I am impressed by the quality of your products/ services.



Phrases for talking about your strengths

- I've always been a great team player.
- I am an excellent communicator.
- I am a trouble shooter.
- I'm good at multitasking.
- I'm good at resolving problem situations.
- I'm self-motivated.
- I have very good organizational and time management skills.





Street ahead 11

I-Vocabulary

Word	Definition
1-redesign (v)	change the design of sth
2-marina (n)	a harbour for small boats
3-skyscraper (n)	a very tall building with many floors
5-urbanisation (n)	the development of towns or cities on land that used to be countryside[urban (adj) Opp: rural (adj) , urbanise (v)]
6-dweller (n)	a resident of a particular place [dwell (v), dwelling (n)]
7-enterprise (n)	a large project, especially business development[enterprising (adj)]
8-allotment (n)	rented area of land for growing fruit and vegetables on [allot (v)]
9-nutrient (n)	a chemical or food that plants and animals need to live and grow
10-oversee (v)	monitor progress of sb doing a job[overseer (n)] [Syn: supervise]
11-pesticide (n)	a chemical substance used for killing creatures, e.g. insects which destroy or infect crops
12-surplus (n)	an extra quantity left over in excess of what you need [surplus (adj)]
13-storey (n)	a floor or level of a building
14-reconnect (with) (v)	make contact withsb/sth again [reconnection(n)]

City Development and Restoration

1-demolish (v)	completely destroy a building so that it falls down [demolition (n)]
2-landmark (n)	a building or geographical feature which you can see from far away and use to find your direction
3-neglect (v)	not take care of [neglect (n), neglected (adj)]
4-restore (v)	repair sth to bring it back to its original condition
5-preserve (v)	protect from damage[preservation (n)]
6-warehouse (n)	a store where goods are kept before being sold or sent to shops
7-retail park (n)	an area with many large shops together outside a town
8-congestion (n)	roads blocked with vehicles
9-densely populated (expr)	with large numbers of people living in one area
10-landfill site (n)	a hole in the ground where rubbish is dumped

11-chain store (n)	a shop belonging to a large company with many shops of the same name
12-gentrification (n)	the process of changing an area to attract wealthier people than before [gentrify (v), gentry (n)]
13-high-rise(n)	(of a building) having many storeys.[high-rise(n)]
14-ruin(v)	reduce (a building or place) to a state of decay, collapse, or disintegration. [ruin(n)]
15-conservation area	(British Eng.)an area where interesting old buildings are protected and new buildings are carefully controlled

ADJECTIVES

1-vibrant	energetic and lively; bright
2-cosmopolitan	with many people from different places and of different cultures
3-ground-breaking	important and new
4-unfounded	without a basis of facts
5-built-up	covered with buildings and streets, etc.
6-disastrous	having very bad consequences [disaster (n), disastrously (adv)]
7-run-down	in poor condition
8-car -free	where cars are not allowed
9-municipal	belonging to a city or town [municipality (n)]
10-former	previous; before the present time or in the past
11-spread out	covering a wide area [spread out (phr v)]
12-sprawling	spread out over a wide area
13- abandoned	no longer used by the people who own it [abandon (v)]
14-converted	which has been changed to be used for another purpose [convert (n, v)]
15-isolated	far away from other places, buildings, or people [Syn: remote]

Idioms

1-out on the town	visiting places for entertainment
2-streets ahead	better or more advanced
3-go to town	do sth enthusiastically, putting in a lot of effort

4-middle of the road	average; ordinary
5-on the streets	Homeless
6-right up your street	exactly what you like
7-the man in the street	the average person

Phrasal Verbs

1-come up	happen unexpectedly
2-pull down	demolish or destroy
3-put (sb) up	provide temporary accommodation for someone
4-come off	happen successfully
5-stand for	support or represent
6-dispose of	get rid of sth that you don't want or need[disposal (n), disposable(adj)]

Collocations

1-urban renewal	redevelopment of a run- down city area
2-town planning	control of construction and development in towns.
3-centrally located	a place that can be reached from many areas
4-housing developing	a group of houses or flats, usually built by one company, which share a similar design
5-inner city	a place in the centre of the city ,often with problems

EXERCISES

A-Choose the correct answer.

1-The carnival floats were decorated with colours as _____ as the festive atmosphere.

a-cosmopolitan

b-vibrant

c-unfounded

d-spread out

2-There's heavy _____ around the town centre because the main road is partly closed for repairs.

a- congestion b- gentrification c- densely populated d- restoration

3-We're having a night out on the _____ to celebrate my promotion.

a-city b- house c- street d- town

4-The painting was badly damaged by fire, so its _____ was a hard task.

a-restoration b- renovation c- redecoration d- redevelopment

5-The process of changing an area to attract wealthier people than before is called _____.

a-town planning b-urban renewal c- gentrification d- urbanisation

6-The town hall clock tower is a well-known _____ that can be seen for miles.

a- surplus b-landmark c-storey d-chain store

7- Most of the city centre has become a car-free zone. This means that cars _____.

a-are allowed b- are free c- are not allowed d- are rented

8-The original metal railings around the park have been _____ and repainted.

a-demolished b- isolated c-neglected d-preserved

9-You can dispose of cans, glass bottles and paper at the recycling centre. The synonym of dispose of is _____.

a-keep b- get rid of c- protect d- destroy

10-Nobody wants to live near the _____ because of the ground pollution and the smell.

a- landfill site b-landmark c-retail park d-inner city

11-The union stands _____ factory workers' rights.

a-up b- from c- for d- with

12-I wish they'd _____ this awful old building and build something new and modern.

a-restore b- demolish c- preserve d- ruin

13-The shop is offering massive discounts to sell off its _____ of last year's stock.

- a- surplus b-left overs c-enterprise d-pesticide

14-This _____ research could revolutionise modern farming method.

- a-abandoned b- ground-breaking c-neglected d- vibrant

15-It's a new housing _____ of mainly two - and three- bedrooms houses.

- a-planning b- renewal c-development d- location

16-There are homeless people sleeping in that _____ building.

- a- converted b- disastrous c-municipal d-abandoned

17-The city has been modernised through _____ work, including the new tram system.

- a- redevelopment b-restoration c- demolition d-preservation

18-New York is a _____ city where people from many different cultures live.

- a- vibrant b- unfounded c-cosmopolitan d-build up

19-The city centre is full of _____ office blocks.

- a- build up b-high-rise c-spread out d-urban

20-Cutting down the forest to build a road will have a _____ effect on the environment.

- a- disastrous b-unfounded c-ground-breaking d-sprawling

21-The castle was _____ when dynamite was used to demolish one of the corner towers.

- a-preserved b-restored c-neglected d- ruined

22- The reunion party gave me the chance to reconnect _____ old school friends.

- a-with b- to c-by d- from

23-It was sad to see our old family home being _____ to make way for the new housing estate

- a- demolished b- restored c- redeveloped d- redesigned

24-Mexico City, which has over 21 million residents, is one of the most densely _____ cities in the world.

a-planned b-populated c-located d-developed

25- When Ali moved to Spain, his friends offered to put him until he found a place to rent.

a- up b-down c- off d-on

26-He works in town _____, so he can give you advice on your building plans.

a-developing b-designing c-planning d- demolition

27-Did you see that history documentary? It looked right _____ your street.

a-on b-of c-up d- to

28-We tried to negotiate a cheaper deal with a new builder, but unfortunately it didn't _____.

a-come up b- pull down c-stand for d- come off

29-It is interesting to hear what the man in the street thinks about these politicians.

The man in the street means _____.

a-important person b-famous person c- poor person d- ordinary person

30-I wish I'd _____ down these old flats. It doesn't look as if anyone lives there.

a-put b- call c-come d-pull

B-Complete the sentences with words from the box.

conservation area – gentrification – landmark – marina – landfill site – high rise – allotment – warehouse – retail park – chain store – skyscraper – inner

1-The goods are kept in a _____ until they are needed in one of the stores.

2-All the rubbish is taken to a big _____, where it is dumped in the ground.

3-The _____ has a lot of run-down areas that need new development.

4-The _____ has a supermarket and a few big stores, with lots of parking areas.

- 5-A new _____ block of flats with thirty _____ has been built here.
- 6-You'll only find the usual _____ in the shopping centre – no independent shops.
- 7-It's common for people in large English towns to grow vegetables on their _____.
- 8-Everybody in this city knows the Opera House, it's a famous _____.
- 9-The city's _____ are visible from miles away.
- 10-We watched the yachts as they sailed out of the _____.
- 11-Stroud District Council says we must restore the original wooden window frame because it's a _____.
- 12-The cutting edge conference centre and converted warehouses have contributed to the _____ of what used to be slums in the city centre.

C-Rewrite with words in brackets.

- 1-Through rapid _____ (urban) over the past 60 years, the population of Lagos is ten times the number it was. [Rewrite with the correct form of the word]
.....
- 2-Do you think your trip to the Himalayas will ever happen successfully?
[Rewrite with a phrasal verb]
.....
- 3-From the plane, we could see the spread out line of high-rise hotels along the coast.
[Rewrite with a synonym]
.....
- 4-I only intended to paint one room, but I got enthusiastic and did the whole house.
[Rewrite with an idiom]
.....
- 5- His last film was hilarious, but the sequel is just on the street. [Correct the error]
.....
- 6- spread out - built-up - car-free - pull down [Find the odd word out]
.....
- 7-In such a wealthy city, it's dreadful to see so many poor people living homeless.
[Rewrite with an idiom]
.....
- 8- The new design put the company in better position of the competition.
[Rewrite with an idiom]
.....

9-redesign – redevelop – retail – reconnect

[Find the odd word out]

10-I'd prefer to live in a neighbourhood where the houses are more spread _____ and everyone has their own garden.

[Complete with the correct preposition]

11-In most major cities, there are very poor areas that could be developed into interesting neighbourhoods.

[Rewrite with an adjective]

.....

12-The previous home of the president has now been turned into a museum.

[Rewrite with a synonym]

.....

13-Since you're crazy about fashion, this clothes exhibition at the museum should be exactly what you like.

[Rewrite with an idiom]

.....

14-The old cinema has been demolished to build a four-storey car park.

[Rewrite with a phrasal verb]

.....

15-The indoor market was the town's first local large business project set up as a cooperative.

[Rewrite with one word]

.....

16-We live in a four floorblock of flats.

[Rewrite with a synonym]

.....

17-There are impressive new _____ (municipality) buildings, including the town hall, next to the waterfront.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

18- The garden hadn't been taken care of for months and was overgrown with weeds.

[Rewrite with a synonym]

.....

19-They moved house when they learnt the fields opposite their home would become an area covered with building and streets.

[Rewrite with an adjective]

.....

20-There are impressive new buildings that belongs to the town, including the town hall, next to the waterfront. [Rewrite with an adjective]

21-The new office is more centrally placed, so we will be closer to other business.

[Correct the error]

22-This island doesn't allow cars in. It is _____.

[Complete the definition]

23-They destroyed the building.

[Rewrite with a synonym]

24-A new single – storey building has been built.

[Rewrite with the antonym]

25-The latest urban renew project has done a lot to develop this inner-city.

[Correct the error]

26-They ruined this area.

[Rewrite with the antonym]

27-demolish – neglect – ruin – preserve

[Find the odd word out]

28-It's a shame that there are many building no longer used by the people who own it and are standing empty.

[Rewrite with an adjective]

29-This company represent reliability and high construction standards.

[Rewrite with a phrasal verb]

30-I'm sorry, but I' ll leave. Something important happened unexpectedly.

[Rewrite with a phrasal verb]

D- Writing practice

Would you prefer to work in a busy city or a smaller town?

Write the advantages and disadvantages for both options. Make sure to use words form vocabulary of unit 11.

Essay structure

1) Introduction

- Paraphrase the question
- Outline main ideas
- State your opinion (if required)

2) Main body paragraph 1 – Advantage

- Topic sentence – give an example
- Explanation – explain the benefits/advantages
- Consequence – state the result

3) Main body paragraph 2 – Disadvantage

- Topic sentence – give an example
- Explanation – explain the problems/disadvantages
- Consequence – state the result

4) Conclusion

- Summarise the key points
- State your opinion (if required)

II-Grammar 1

Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb like *pick up*, *turn on* or *get on with*. These verbs consist of a basic verb + another word or words. The two or three words that make up a phrasal verb form a short "phrase" - which is why we call them "phrasal verbs". But a phrasal verb is still a verb.

Look is a verb. **Look up** is also a verb - a **different** verb. They do not have the same meaning, and they behave differently grammatically. You should treat each phrasal verb as a separate verb, and learn it like any other verb.

Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a preposition or an adverb:

phrasal verb	verb + adverb	look up	search for and find information in a reference book	You can look up the word in a dictionary.
--------------	---------------	---------	---	--

	verb + preposition	look after	take care of	Who is looking after the baby?
	verb + adverb + preposition	look forward to	anticipate with pleasure	I look forward to meeting you.

Phrasal Verb: VERB + ADVERB

These phrasal verbs can be:

- **transitive** (direct object)
- **intransitive** (no direct object)

Look at these examples of transitive and intransitive:

		meaning	example sentence	
				direct object
transitive	put off	postpone	We will have to put off	the meeting.
	turn down	refuse	They turned down	my offer.
intransitive	get up	rise from bed	I don't like to get up .	

	break down	stop working	He was late because his car broke down .	
--	-------------------	--------------	---	--

Separable or inseparable?

If a dictionary writes "look (something) up", you know that the phrasal verb "look up" is separable, and you can say "look something up" and "look up something".

- ✓ They **turned down** my offer.
- ✓ They **turned** my offer **down**.
- ✓ John **switched on** the radio.
- ✓ John **switched** the radio **on**.
- ✓ John **switched** it **on**.
- ✗ John **switched on** it.

Phrasal Verb: VERB + PREPOSITION

Because a preposition always has an object, all prepositional verbs have direct objects (i.e. they are transitive).

Look at these examples of prepositional verbs:

prepositional verb	meaning	example sentence	
			direct object
believe in	have faith in the existence of	I believe in	God.
look after	take care of	He is looking after	the dog.

prepositional verb	meaning	example sentence	
			direct object
talk about	Discuss	Did you talk about	me?
wait for	Await	John is waiting for	Mary.

Prepositional verbs **cannot be separated**. That means that we cannot put the direct object between the two parts. For example, we must say "look after the baby". We cannot say "look the baby after":



Who is **looking after** the baby?



~~Who is **looking** the baby **after**?~~

Phrasal Verb: VERB + ADVERB + PREPOSITION

This type of phrasal verb is also called a "phrasal-prepositional verb".

Look at these examples of phrasal-prepositional verbs:

phrasal-prepositional verb	Meaning	example sentence	
			direct object
get on with	have a friendly relationship with	He doesn't get on with	his wife.
put up with	Tolerate	I won't put up with	your attitude.
look forward to	anticipate with pleasure	I look forward to	seeing you.
run out of	use up, exhaust	We have run out of	eggs.

Because phrasal-prepositional verbs end with a preposition, **there is always a direct object**. And, like prepositional verbs, phrasal-prepositional verbs **cannot be separated**. Look at these examples:

- ✓ We **ran out of** gas.
- ✓ We **ran out of** it.
- ✗ ~~We ran gas out of.~~
- ✗ ~~We ran out gas of.~~

Difference Between Phrasal Verbs and Prepositional Verbs

Phrasal Verbs and Prepositional Verbs are both made up of more than one word. Phrasal verbs are made up of a verb and a particle. This particle can either be an [adverb](#) or a [preposition](#);

sometimes a phrasal verb can have more than one particle. A prepositional verb is made up of a verb and a preposition. The main difference between phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs is that phrasal verbs are separable whereas prepositional verbs are inseparable.

A prepositional verb is a combination of a verb and a preposition; it contains a verb followed by a preposition. Since prepositions always follow an object, all prepositional verbs have direct objects. This means that prepositional verbs are transitive. Some common prepositional verbs include,

She listened to music. – listen + to

I'm waiting for my mother. – wait + for

Somebody is knocking at the door. – knock + at

Prepositional verbs are inseparable. This means that the object cannot be situated between the verb and the preposition. The object must always follow the preposition.

Phrasal Verbs are made up of a verb root and a particle.

Phrasal Verbs can be either transitive or intransitive.

Phrasal Verbs can be either separable or inseparable.

Prepositional Verbs are made up of verb root and a preposition.

Prepositional Verbs are transitive.

Prepositional Verbs cannot be separated.

Examples of phrasal verbs

inlingua-edinburgh.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/200-Common-phrasal-verbs-with-meanings-and-example-sentences.pdf

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
Get on	To get on a bus, get inside a bus	<i>We couldn't get on because there were lots of people on the bus.</i>
	To have a good relationship with so	<i>I don't get on very well with Sarah.</i>
Come back	Return	<i>When are you coming back?</i>
Take off	When the plane starts moving and flies up	<i>I was afraid of flying but when the plane took off I stopped being nervous!</i>
	To stop wearing clothes	<i>I want to take off this sweater, it's so uncomfortable!</i>
Fill in	Write in the necessary information	<i>Can you fill in this blank please?</i>
Wake up	To stop sleeping	<i>When did you wake up?</i>
Put on	To start wearing clothes	<i>When I put on my jeans I understood that I don't want to wear them today.</i>
Fall out	Have an argument	<i>I don't want to fall out with you!</i>
Drop by	Come for a visit	<i>Joe promised to drop by next week.</i>
Break down	Stop functioning	<i>My car broke down this morning, that's why I was late to work.</i>
Bring up	Start discussing a topic	<i>Why did you bring that up?</i>
Calm down	Relax	<i>Please calm down!</i>
Call off	Cancel	<i>Why did you call off our meeting?</i>
Cheer up	Make happier	<i>Do you want me to cheer you up?</i>
Check something out	Look at	<i>Check out that cute car!</i>
Cut in	Interrupt	<i>I hate it when people cut in with useless information!</i>
Dress up	Wear nice and beautiful clothes	<i>I want to dress up tonight.</i>
Fall down	Fall to the ground	<i>Careful! You can fall down that way.</i>
Find out	Discover	<i>What did you find out?</i>
get over something	Recover from	<i>I got over the flu.</i>
Give up	Stop trying	<i>Don't give up!</i>
Grow up	Become an adult	<i>Everybody grows up except Peter Pan.</i>
Hang on	Wait for a short time	<i>Hang on a sec.</i>
Log in	Sign in (to a website)	<i>Are you logged in?</i>
Log off/out	Sign out of a website or database	<i>Log off after you finish using our computer.</i>
Pass away	Die	<i>He passed away last year.</i>
Pass out	Faint, lose consciousness	<i>She passes out at the sight of blood.</i>
Try something on	To sample clothes	<i>I tried on this skirt but I don't like it.</i>
Turn up	Arrive (usually unexpectedly)	<i>The neighbor's dog turned up at our doorstep.</i>
Think over	Think about something for a time, consider	<i>I need to think things over.</i>

Exercises

A-Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct particles.

- 1-I don't know where n **up – off – on – down – away – in – for - out**
- 2-Fill _____ the form, please.
- 3-The music is too loud. Could you turn _____ the volume, please?
- 4-Quick, get _____ the bus or you'll have to walk home.
- 5-Turn _____ the lights when you go to bed.
- 6-Do you mind if I switch _____ the TV? I'd like to watch the news.
- 7-The dinner was ruined. I had to throw it _____.
- 8-When you enter the house, take _____ your shoes and put _____ your slippers.
- 9-If you don't know this word, you can look it _____ in a dictionary.
- 10-The meeting has been put _____.
- 11-Although we had little chance of success, we didn't give _____ hope.
- 12-He passed _____ when he was just 36.
- 13-Firemen were called in to put _____ the fire.
- 14-Could you pick me _____ at the airport?
- 15-The car broke _____ on our way to school.
- 16-When the class was making fun of me, only the teacher backed me _____.
- 17-I need a few minutes to calm _____ after that match.
- 18-Reading always cheers me _____ on a rainy day.
- 19-If I'm ever making a mistake, I can count _____ my friends to warn me.
- 20-We'll have to wait until the next TV episode to find _____ who the killer is.

B-Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs from the box.

passed away, do without, look forward to, called off, made up, carried away, break out, run out, put up with, keep up

1-Don't smoke in the forest. Fires _____ easily at this time of the year.

2-I _____ seeing my friends again.

3-I'm afraid; we have _____ of apple juice. Will an orange juice do?

4-Your website has helped me a lot to _____ the good work.

5- friend of mine has _____ her wedding.

6-His mother can't _____ his terrible behaviour anymore.

7-As an excuse for being late, she _____ a whole story.

8-I got _____ by his enthusiasm.

9-I just cannot _____ my mobile. I always keep it with me.

10-she was very sad because her father _____ last week.

C-Complete the phrasal verbs according to their meanings in brackets.

1- Remove your shoes. (take)

.....

2-Somebody has to take care of the baby. (look)

.....

3-She wants to discover the truth? (find)

.....

4-Where can I see if the sweater fits? (try)

.....

5- Be quick. (Hurry)

.....

6-I want to complete this form. (fill)

.....

7-The firemen will extinguish the fire. (put)

.....

8-I will enter the train now. (get)

.....

9-Why don't you take a seat. (sit)

.....

10-What's happening here? (go)

.....

11-Please enter the house. (come)

.....

12-He returned to Poland last year. (go)

.....

13-It's lovely watching my children becoming bigger. (grow)

.....

14-He left the car. (get)

.....

15-It was cold so she wore her gloves. (put)

.....

D-Say whether the sentence is a phrasal verb or a prepositional phrase.

- 1-We need to carry out more research. _____
- 2-She met her second husband two years after her first marriage broke up.

- 3-Taking care of a baby is hard work. _____
- 4-We were just about to leave when Jerry arrived. _____
- 5-Teachers get attached to the students they work with. _____
- 6-He was brought up by his grandparents after his parents passed away.

- 7-The only thing he seems to care about is money. _____
- 8-Sue depends on her parents for living. _____
- 9-You need to listen to Marl's advice. _____
- 10-Can we get back to the point you raised earlier? _____
- 11-In the end he decided to accept the offer. _____
- 12-It was dark and it was hard to make out what the sign said. _____
- 13- Don't try to put the blame on me. _____
- 14-Tom took part in the Spelling Bee contest last week. _____
- 15-You're right. I absolutely agree with you. _____
- 16-The professor spoke for hours, but didn't get anything across to the students.

- 17-We are happy to be on vacation. _____
- 18-The two countries were at peace. _____
- 19-The teacher wants us to hand in our essays through email. _____
- 20-Kamal let Marco down when he arrived late. _____

Linkers

Grammar 2

PREPOSITIONS and CONJUNCTIONS

Prepositions relate nouns to other words. Conjunctions connect words or phrases.

I- Prepositions and linking words

Some linkers are **prepositions**. They can link the same kinds of ideas as conjunction and adverbs, but the grammar is different. They don't link clauses or sentences. They show a link between a word or phrase, usually a **noun** or **noun phrase**, and the whole sentence.

time	before, after, when while, till
place	where, wherever, whether, whither
manner	as, as if, as though
comparison	as, than
cause/reason	because, since, for
result/ consequence	that, so that
purpose	so that, in order that
condition/ concession	if, unless, provided, even if
contrast	though, even though, although

II-Conjunctions and linking words

Conjunctions are linking words like *and*, *or*, *but*, *then* and *because*. The two main types of conjunctions are coordinating (words such as *and* and *but*) and subordinating. Subordinating conjunctions (e.g. *because*, *if*, *when*, *in order to*) link a subordinate clause to a main clause. Temporal subordinating conjunctions are words such as *when*, *while*, *before*, *after*, *until*, *once*, *as soon as*.

Conjunction	Definition	Example Sentence
Because	Because is used to show reason.	She usually eats at home, because she likes cooking.
Although	Although is used to show two opposite statements.	Although he speaks seldom, he says meaningful words.
Whereas	Whereas is used to show contrast.	She is very funny whereas he is boring.
But	But is used to join two ideas that are opposites.	I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty.
Besides	Besides means in addition to, also. It is a preposition.	She speaks three languages besides Spanish.
Unlike	Unlike means different from, not similar to.	Jack is completely unlike his father.
Therefore	Therefore is used to show the result /effect of an action.	She came first. Therefore she got a good seat.
Despite	Despite is used to introduce a fact that is in sharp contrast with another fact.	Despite all her faults, everybody likes him.
Provided	Provided means if or only if.	They can listen to music provided they disturb nobody.
Unless	Unless means; except on the condition that	You don't need to go unless you want to.
Since	Since is used to show result.	Since I see you, I am better.

Linking Adverbs

A conjunctive adverb connects two independent clauses.

Comparision	Cause & Effect	Emphasis
Evidently Eqaully As with Likewise In the same way Similarly Like Of contrast Conclusion To conclude In conclusion Finally On the whole Summarizing Overall To sum up Despite this In comparison In contrast Even though	Because Since For So Consequently Therefore Thus Hence Owing to As a result of Causes As a consequence of Leads to Contributes of Brings about Results in Because of this For this reason Stems from Comes from Results from Is the result of Is the consequence of Is due to Is caused by	Significantly Notably In particular In fact To be sure Truly Actually In reality As it happens
illustration	Opinion	Addition
For example Such as For instance Such as In other words An instance As revealed by To show that In the case of As an example For one thing	I think I believe I feel In my opinion In my view As far as I know It seems likely It seems to me In my experience I believe that As for me, I think If I am not mistaken What I mean is I' d say that Personally, I think	And Also In addition Further Furthermore Besides In addition to Moreover Additionally Not only ... but also Then Again Finally
Conclusion	Persuasion	
To conclude In conclusion Finally On the whole Summarising Overall To sum up Evidently	Of course Clearly Evidently Surely Indeed Undoubtedly Decidedly Certainly For this reason Besides Again	

Exercises

A-Match the beginnings with the endings

It was a really beautiful summer afternoon,

It was a really beautiful summer afternoon.

Although it was a beautiful afternoon,

I love going for walks in the country as it's great exercise.

Walking is an excellent form of physical exercise.

Besides hiking and swimming

I go walking as often as I can. I love the countryside and I'm into nature and wildlife and that kind of thing.

I play quite a lot of tennis and the occasional game of squash.

so we decided to go for a walk in the country.

we stayed in as Sally wasn't feeling well.

Furthermore, it often leads walkers to an appreciation of the natural environment.

I also like anything to do with nature and wildlife.

Therefore, as soon as they'd had lunch, they went out for a walk in the country.

Besides, it's good exercise and I need to lose weight!

B-Complete the sentences with the suitable linkers from the box.

because of – since – despite – although – furthermore – however – therefore – similarly – consequently – because

1-He left home early_____ he failed to catch the train.

2- _____ he is immensely rich; he leads a simple life.

3-He can't go to school _____ his broken leg.

4- _____ it is raining; we cannot go out now.

5- _____ waking up early, I was late for work.

6-University can cost over \$20,000 per year in the United States _____, many people simply cannot afford it.

7-Becoming a doctor requires a lot of study and skill. _____, doctors' salaries are relatively high.

8-Reading aloud to young children stimulates their interest in books. _____, visiting libraries or book fairs has been shown to increase children's readiness to engage with print.

9-You should stop smoking. _____, you should do it at once!

10-They were upset _____ they were delayed.

11-The couple broke up a few days ago. _____, they are still on good terms together because of the children.

12- _____ it was a wonderful place to go skiing, not many tourists found their way there.

13-The candidate didn't quite meet the necessary requirements. _____, he failed.

14- _____ having lost only one match this season, we didn't win the championship.

15-It was very hot. _____, we decided to go swimming.

C-Fill in the correct connectives and linking words from the list. There may be more than one answer in some sentences.

**AS LONG AS – BECAUSE - DESPITE – DUE TO - EVEN THOUGH – HOWEVER
- IN CASE - IN SPITE – NEVERTHELESS - THEREFORE**

1. Take your camera with you, just _____ mine doesn't work.

2. _____ having muscle problems, the defender was able to play.
3. Bring an umbrella with you _____ it rains tomorrow.
4. Skiing is a safe sport _____ you obey the rules on the slope.
5. All flights to and from London have been cancelled _____ fog.
6. They arrived in time for the meeting _____ having to travel in bad weather.
7. I like travelling by underground, _____ it gets pretty crowded during rush hours.
8. She has been living in the country her whole life. _____, she has decided she wants a change and plans on moving to the city.
9. We had a wonderful time in Barcelona. _____, transport workers were on strike so we couldn't use the underground.
10. _____ life was hard during the war, we managed to survive.
11. _____ heavy traffic on the motorway, we couldn't make it in time.
12. _____ of the low temperatures during the winter, Moscow is always worth visiting.
13. I can't come now _____ the children are ill, and I have to look after them.
14. The economy collapsed, _____ the government had to resign.
15. You may go out with your friends tonight, _____ you never go alone and stay with them all the time.
16. I already knew a lot about cybersecurity. _____, the lecture was quite interesting.
17. I'm getting good grades _____ I study every day.

18. The car accident was _____ a distracted driver.

19. The math test was very difficult; _____, she earned a good grade.

20. They never made much money, _____ of their success.

D-Choose the conjunctive adverb from the box to complete the paragraph.

In fact – First of all – To sum up – Furthermore - Consequently

Smoking in restaurants should be banned. _____, when people smoke in restaurants, the smoke from their cigarettes affects other people. This smoke, called second-hand smoke, is unhealthy for others to breathe. _____, a 2011 report from the Johnson Institute stated that second-hand smoke is even more dangerous than the smoke inhaled by the smokers themselves. _____, smoking negatively affects how food tastes. It has been proven that the sense of smell contributes to how people enjoy their food. _____, if the restaurant smells like an ashtray, eating food in it will not be as enjoyable. _____, due to these negative factors, government should take measures to ensure people are not allowed to smoke in restaurants. This will create a better dining experience for smokers and non-smokers.

E-Underline the correct option.

1. Maya picked the bag **on/in/up/off** and left the restaurant.
2. He took the suitcases **down /back/into/up** upstairs.
3. I took my cup of coffee **into /over/under/onto** the living room.
4. The children threw snowballs **on/in/at/with** each other.
5. He turned **off/on /in/away** the shower and let the fresh water cool down his worn out body.
6. Tommy helped me put my messy things **away/on/out/together**.
7. Jennifer put her glass **with/ up /away/down** on the table.
8. Put your hand on **/up/over/with** if you know the answer.
9. Would you mind holding **down/out/on/back** while I call Mr Smith?
10. He's not here at the moment. Can I ask him to call you **up/back/out/in**
11. I'll get **back/out/on/in** to you soon with my decision.
12. The photo is very unclear – I can't make it **out/up/over/in** very well.

13. He asked her to go to the cinema with him but she turned him **up/ out/back/down**.
14. I've got a proposal I'd like to put **through/to/with/along** you.
15. Bananas are healthy, **since/ however/ similarly /furthermore**, they are easy to eat.
16. **Although/ However/Despite/Consequently** waking up early, I was late for work.
17. We were late **despite/since/because of / furthermore** the traffic jam.
18. **Despite/Consequently/Since/Although** she tried hard, she could not finish the job on time.
19. I wrote down his phone number **because/because of / since/ therefore** I might forget it.
20. **Since/Consequently/Although/However** it was a holiday, I did some reading.
21. I asked him if he wanted to **remove** his coat. Remove can be replaced with: **put on /put out/take off/take of**
22. We never **discovered** why the accident happened. Remove can be replaced with:
tried on/ found out/ worked out /made out
23. You must **search** the meaning of these words in the dictionary. Remove can be replaced with: look at / look up / look down/ look on
24. A good friend will always **stand by** you. Stand by is a phrasal verb that means:
support/deceive/ disappoint/ insult you
25. Bianca wore her rain boots; **since/however/therefore/ on the other hand/**, her feet stayed dry during the storm.
26. He spent most of his time playing with his friends. **Therefore/although/since/ however**, he wasn't well-prepared for the exam.
27. He filled **in /down/ on /up** the bottle because he was thirsty.
28. They have **come up/come off /come on / come back** with a brilliant idea to monetize their old farmhouse.
29. You're right. I absolutely agree **up/ for/ with/ on** you.
30. Geertruidenber, Heusden and Ravestein are all **consequently/ similarly/ furthermore/ therefore**, situated.

F-Rewrite with words in bracket.

1. She has plenty of money, but she is very mean. [Rewrite with although..]
.....
2. Can you think of a better idea? [Rewrite with come.....]
.....
3. I wish I hadn't become responsible for so much work!
..... [Mention a phrasal verb / prepositional phrase]
4. All the seats on the train were taken as a result, we had to stand. [Rewrite with: since...]
.....
5. Our plane was delayed because the fog. [Correct the error]
.....
6. Where did you become an adult? [Rewrite with a phrasal verb]
.....
7. He stayed up late, even though he was very tired. [Rewrite with: despite...]
.....
8. I looked up the difficult word in the dictionary.
..... [Mention a phrasal verb / prepositional phrase]
10. The book is long. _____, the vocabulary is difficult.
[Complete with a suitable conjunction]
11. Could you get information what time we need to arrive? [Rewrite with find]
12. I thought the conference was going to be boring but it turned up to be interesting.
[Correct the phrasal verb]
.....

13. Sally invited me to her party last weekend. I had to tell her I couldn't come.

[Rewrite with however]

.....

14. The World War I **began** in 1914.

[Rewrite with break....]

.....

15. Despite we hadn't eaten for over twelve hours, we weren't very hungry. [Correct the error]

.....

16. I'd love to start my own business.

[Rewrite with set...]

.....

17. Can you come up with a better idea?

..... [Decide whether a phrasal verb or a prepositional phrase]

18- He turned _____ the offer and refused to travel abroad. [Complete the phrasal verb]

19- It's getting late. We can't wait for you any longer.

..... [Decide whether a phrasal verb or a prepositional phrase]

20- I started to learn Italian while she was staying in Rome.

[Rewrite with during....]

.....

Talking points 12

II-Grammar 1

Modifying Comparatives & Superlatives

1-Comparative structure

We can use comparative structure to compare two things.

- John is **thinner** than Bob.
- It's **more expensive** to travel by train than by bus.
- My house is **smaller** than my friend's house.

2-Superlative structure

We use superlative structure to compare one thing with the rest of the group it belongs to.

- John is **the tallest** in the class.
- He's **the best** football player in the team.
- This is **the most expensive** hotel I've ever stayed in.

Comparative Superlative Irregulars

tall	→ taller	→ the tallest	Good → better → the best
short	→ shorter	→ the shortest	Bad → worse → the worst
nice	→ nicer	→ the nicest	many → more → the most
big	→ bigger	→ the biggest	much → more → the most
hot	→ hotter	→ the hottest	far → farther → the farthest
funny	→ funnier	→ the funniest	→ further → the furthest
expensive	→ more expensive	→ the most expensive	
interesting	→ more interesting	→ the most interesting	

Modifying Comparatives

We can use *a bit/much/ so much/ a lot / even / far/ a little/ slightly* + comparative adjective/adverb

- *Sales in July were **a lot higher than** sales in June.*
- *He was **far less experienced than** the other applicant.*

Modifying Superlatives

We can use *a lot/significantly/considerably/way(informal) by far / easily / nearly* + superlative adjective/adverb

- *I'm **nearly the oldest** in the class.*
- *Mario's is **by far the best** restaurant in town.*

3-Equality and inequality (comparison as...as)

We use *as + adjective + as* is used to say that two things are equal in some way.

- *He's **as tall as** me.*
- *Jim's car is **as fast as** mine.*

We use *not as + adjective + as* is used to say that two things are not equal in some way.

- *Jim's car is **not as fast as** mine.*

Modifying equality (comparison as...as)

We use *as+ much / nowhere near /nothing like / much time / nearly / (not) quite / almost /(not) nearly/many/just + as + adjective/ adverb*

- *There weren't **as many people** there **as** I expected.*
- *These new shoes are **nearly as comfortable as** my old ones.*

As and Such: We can use *as* and *not such* to introduce a comparison with nouns. There are two patterns:

- *as + adjective + a + noun + as:* It wasn't as bad a result as I'd expected. (= better than expected)
- *not such a + adjective + noun + as:* It wasn't such a bad result as I'd expected

EXERCISES

A-Choose the best explanation, A or B.

1 The prices on the menu aren't nearly as expensive as I expected.

A Prices are a little cheaper than I expected.

B Prices are much cheaper than I expected.

2 It looks as if your new car isn't any more reliable than the old one!

A Both cars are equally unreliable.

B The new car is slightly less reliable than the old one.

3 I have to say that the hotel wasn't quite as luxurious as the brochure claimed.

A The hotel was much less luxurious than the brochure claimed.

B The hotel was slightly less luxurious than the brochure claimed.

4 She isn't anything like as snobbish as you said.

A She is less snobbish than you said.

B She isn't snobbish.

5 I'm afraid your figures are no more accurate than the ones Rachel gave me.

A Your figures are less accurate than Rachel's.

B Your figures and Rachel's figures are equally inaccurate.

6 As far as Daniel's job is concerned, things are about as bad as they can be.

A Daniel's job could get worse.

B Daniel's job couldn't be any worse than it is.

7 Carol's nowhere near as efficient as my last assistant, Becky.

A Carol is slightly less efficient than Becky.

B Carol is much less efficient than Becky.

8 In his new job, Gerhard is working like a slave!

A Gerhard is an actor in a film about ancient Rome.

B Gerhard has to work very hard.

B-Choose the correct option.

1 My exam results were **nearly not** / **not nearly** as good as Carmen's.

2 When Lucy gets dressed up she looks **as** / **like** a movie star.

3 It wasn't as exciting **film** / **a film** as his earlier ones.

4 Are you feeling OK? You're as **white as** / **whiter** than a sheet!

5 My new house is **nothing as** / **like as** big as my previous place.

6 Mobile phones seem to be **getting smaller and smaller** / **more small and more small**.

7 It's an unusual colour, **redder** / **more red** than pink.

8 When he was younger, my uncle worked **like** / **as** a porter in the local hospital.

9 It wasn't **such** / **so** a surprising piece of news as we'd expected.

10 The higher you climb, the **further than** / **the further** you have to fall.

11 When George tried to sing it was **like** / **as** a cat screeching!

12 This sweater isn't **as darker** / **dark** a colour as I'd wanted – can I exchange it?

13 The furnishings in the hotel rooms are comfortable **rather as** / **than** luxurious.

14 Carly is **nowhere** / **nothing** near as tolerant as her younger sister.

15 It wasn't as **easier** / **easy** a victory as everyone had expected.

16 As we approached the city, the roads became **more and** / **than** more crowded.

17 The further out you swim, **the colder** / **the more cold** the water gets.

18 Is it OK to use my date of birth **as** / **like** my PIN number?

19 I'm not as dedicated a fan of the band **than** / **as** I was when I was younger.

20 My bed is really comfortable, I slept **as** / **like** a log last night

C-Correct the mistakes.

1. They are quicker doing this as I am.

.....

2. I got there more easier than everyone else.

.....

3. They are not as good at using a computer than me.

.....

4. I don't think this novel is so good than his last one.

.....

5. I ate pretty the same much as the last time I went to this restaurant.

.....

6. They are quicker doing this as I am.

.....

7. I got there more easier than everyone else.

.....

8.They are not as good at using a computer than me.

.....

9.I don't think this novel is so good than his last one.

.....

10.I ate pretty the same much as the last time I went to this restaurant.

.....

D-Match sentences 1–7 with the meanings in A–G.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 It's slightly cheaper. | A It's considerably more expensive. |
| 2 It's much cheaper. | B It's the least expensive. |
| 3 It isn't anything like as cheap. | C It's more expensive. |
| 4 It's just as cheap. | D It's somewhat less expensive. |
| 5 It's by far the cheapest. | E It's no more expensive. |
| 6 It isn't quite as cheap. | F It's slightly more expensive. |
| 7 It isn't as cheap. | G It's nothing like as expensive. |

Grammar 2

Gradable & Non-gradable Adjectives

Gradable adjectives

They describe the quality of something:

- *This house is old.*
- *Those people seem happy.*

They can be compared:

- *This house is older than me.*
- *That house is the oldest one in the village.*

We can grade them with modifiers very, a bit, pretty, slightly, quite, rather, extremely, etc.

- *This bread is a bit stale.*
- *Those people seem quite/rather/pretty happy.*
- *We had a very/really exciting day at the Zoo today.*

Non-gradable adjectives

They describe absolute qualities and they can't be graded.

- *They started building that house a year ago and now it's finished.*

You can't compare non-gradable adjectives:

- ✗ *This house is more finished than the others.*

Use the words such as completely, absolutely, totally, entirely, fully, mainly, perfectly, etc. to modify non-gradable adjectives.

- *Your new dress is absolutely gorgeous!*
- *Fiona has been totally devastated ever since she got divorced.*
- *George was wearing an utterly hideous Halloween mask.*

EXERCISES

A-Put each adjective into the correct box below.

Gradable adjectives	Non-gradable adjectives

amazing attractive cold correct dead enormous exciting
 expensive extinct fascinating freezing good ugly
 interesting huge large minute paralysed shy sick

B-make the adjectives in each sentence either stronger or weaker.

**a bit - absolutely – fabulously - fairly- highly - slightly somewhat
 - very - virtually**

Make these sentences weaker:

- 1- The dress I bought yesterday is damaged.
- 2- These days mobile phones are inexpensive.
- 3- Take care when you change gear; the gearstick's stiff.
- 4- The inscription on the tomb was indecipherable.
- 5- Many of the Inca ceremonies were bloodthirsty.

Make these sentences stronger:

- 6- Jane's flat was freezing last night.
- 7- This new computer game sounds interesting.
- 8- Hilary's husband is rich.
- 9- Victory in our next game seems unlikely.

C-Six of these sentences contain mistakes. Tick (✓) the correct sentences, then find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 We thought the state rooms in the White House were very impressive! [.....]
- 2 I'm afraid there's nothing to eat; the fridge is very empty. [.....]
- 3 The tour bus is completely full so I've only got six seats left to offer you. [.....]
- 4 Come on, Lizzie. Let's get some of those Italian ice creams – I'm very famished.
[.....]
- 5 We chose the hotel because it was very recommended by our neighbours. [.....]
- 6 If you were really serious about your studies, you would have given up that evening job. [.....]
- 7 Everyone in our class likes Jackie – she's pretty friendly. [.....]
- 8 Jack was a very built man with massive shoulders and a menacing stare. [.....]
- 9 I found the funeral ceremony absolutely moving. [.....]
- 10 The Ambassador would be highly delighted to accept this honour on behalf of the President. [.....]

D-Read the article and decide which word, A, B or C below, best fits each gap.

Fakes found in major museums

OSCAR WHITE MUSCARELLA, a (0) respected archeologist at New York's Metropolitan Museum, claims that more than 1,250 forgeries are on display in the world's leading museums and art galleries. In his latest book Muscarella specifically names 37 forgeries in the Louvre, 16 in the British Museum and 45 in his own museum in New York.

Muscarella's earlier claims have been heavily (1) by some museum officials who are (2) opposed to his arguments. But he has (3) good scientific evidence for his claims, showing that over 40 percent of the objects examined by the Oxford thermoluminescence laboratory are fakes.

The reason for the quantity of forgeries is (4) simple. Because many of the objects in our museums were found by amateurs and illegally exported from their countries of origin they have no official provenance or documented history. Museums are painfully (5) of this embarrassing problem and as a result they have been known to overlook the lack of written records before accepting or buying antiquities.

This practice makes it (6) impossible to detect forgeries, especially if they are accurate copies. But in fact many forgeries are (7) obvious as they are often copied from a photograph which only shows the front of

an object. When examining the back of the forgery they can look (8) different from the original. But museum officials tend to be (9) conservative and hate to question objects which have been sitting in their collections for many years.

Muscarella specialises in the ancient Middle East, and this is the area of archaeology in which he has found so many forgeries. But his research has had the effect of undermining the reputation of some of our most (10) regarded institutions, and this should be of concern to anyone who values our cultural heritage.



- 0 A absolutely B **highly** C very
1 A discussed B rejected C criticised
2 A bitterly B highly C rather
3 A perfectly B absolutely C somewhat
4 A virtually B quite C a bit
5 A conscious B understanding C aware

- 6 A very B virtually C pretty
7 A a bit B entirely C deeply
8 A completely B absolutely C almost
9 A heavily B utterly C deeply
10 A very B highly C absolutely

Grammar 3

too & enough

...**too** + adjective/adverb + full infinitive

Pete was laughing **too hard** to deliver his lines.
It's **too expensive** to buy an original El Greco.
Ken is **too scared** to perform on stage in public.

...**too** + adjective/adverb + **for**

This activity is **too dangerous** for young children.
The mansion is **too big** for our family.
This item is **too expensive** for me.

...**enough** + noun

Was there **enough food** for everyone at the party?
Is there **enough bread** on the table?
There are **enough schools** in my area.

...**enough** + noun + full infinitive

I have got **enough money** to buy a new TV-set.
There are **enough products** to survive while camping.
We have **enough strength** to dig a hole in the garden.

... adjective/adverb + **enough**

Their last album wasn't **good enough**.
Yesterday Jack wasn't **fast enough**.
Yes, she sang **well enough**.

... adjective/adverb + **enough** + full infinitive

Her performance was **good enough** to win her an award.
He was **brave enough** to struggle with a lion.
Mary was **smart enough** to solve the problem.

so & such

... **so** + adjective/adverb

The Mona Lisa is **so beautiful**!
This book is **so interesting**!
These clothes were **so expensive**!

... **such** + (adjective) + noun

The Mona Lisa is **such a beautiful painting**!
This is **such an interesting book**!
These were **such expensive clothes**!

*We can also use so and such to emphasise characteristics that lead to a certain result or action:

These paintings are **so modern** that I can't tell what they depict.
The neighbour's music is **so loud** (that) we can't sleep.

The price of the concert tickets was **so high** as to put people off going.
The price of the concert tickets was **so high** (that) it put people off going.

I never knew he had written **so many hits** (that) he became a legend.
There are **so few paintings** (that) it isn't a good exhibition.
Rocker Tim Taylor makes **so much money** (that) he has no idea what he's worth.
There are **so few paintings** (that) it isn't a good exhibition.
We have **so little time** (that) we can't see all the sights of this city.

The Clash were **such a great band** (that) I have all of their albums.
He used to be **such an intelligent student** (that) nobody could compete with him.
She used to be **such a beautiful girl** (that) everybody thought she was a model.

It was **such a bad play** (that) the audience walked out.
It was **so bad a play** (that) the audience walked out.

She is **such a popular singer** (that) her hits stay in the charts for months.
She is **so popular a singer** (that) her hits stay in the charts for months.

EXERCISES

A-Complete the sentences with too/ enough / so / such.

- 1-We can't afford these slacks. They're _____ dear.
- 2) She was young _____ to be malleable.
- 3) Personally I think gothic design looks _____ churchy.
- 4) I was terrified as he was driving _____ fast.
- 5)I like John. He's _____ a darling.
- 6) You could try some complementary therapies _____ as aromatherapy.
- 7) I can't work with Ben as he's _____ slow.
- 8) It is widely believed that _____ prejudices die hard.
- 9) We can't do without some life-saving drugs _____ as antibiotics.
- 10) Her daughter is _____ fidgety! She's _____ a little monkey.
- 11) I remember the times when she was _____ young and unworldly.
- 12) His lecture is not impressive. I'm _____ bored.
- 13)I feel sleepy as I don't have _____ sleep during the week.
- 14) You should bear in mind that silver tarnishes _____ easily.
- 15) Well, his question seemed straightforward _____.
- 16) I've never seen Terry laugh _____ hard. It was hilarious.
- 17) How are you feeling today? - Not _____ bad.
- 18) I do not need anything as I have _____ of everything.
- 19) The dish was exquisite but I still think the meat was _____ chewy.
- 20) I didn't want to get an MA as I'd had _____ of academic life.

B-Put in TOO or ENOUGH.

1. You're always at home. You don't go out enough.
2. I can't wait for them. I haven't got time.
3. You're always tired. I think you work hard.
4. A: Did you have to eat?
B: Yes, thank you.
5. You don't eat vegetables. You should eat more.
6. I don't like the weather here. It's cold.
7. The radio isn't loud Can you turn it up, please?
8. She speaks fast for me to understand.
9. Don't buy that coat. It's nice but it isn't long
10. You have a big and comfortable house!

C-Complete the text with so / such.

Finland is (1)_____ a nice place to go on winter holidays. The winter there is (2)_____ mild and welcoming! You can do snowboarding, skating, skiing or any other winter sport, there are (3)_____ many possibilities. We found (4)_____ a lovely hotel, and it was (5)_____ a short walk to the skiing slope. Well, winter season in Finland is not (6)_____ cheap as we expected, but we had (7)_____ a great time there. It is (8)_____ tempting to come there every winter, again and again.

D-Choose the correct answer.

1-I feel ____ better than yesterday.

a-by far b- much c-completely d-a long way

2-It was ____ more expensive than I expected.

a- little b-exactly c-roughly d- by far

3-Jim hates speaking in public, he's ____ shy.

a-absolutely b-completely c- painfully d- dreadfully

4-Your new bracelet is beautiful. It looks ____ expensive.

a-practically b-completely c-absolutely d-very

5-His way of thinking is ____ similar to mine.

a-much b-even c-really d- just

6-We stayed on the top floor suite. There was ____ lovely view from the terrace.

a-such b-such as c- so d- enough

7-The documentary is ____ as interesting as you might think.

a-very b-a lot c-nowhere near d-slightly

8-Jack's answers are ____ the same as Mia's on this test!

a-exactly b-far c-very d-just

9-I think I'd better lie down; I feel ____ sick.

a-a little bit b- practically c-awesomely d-tiny

10-It was ____ late ____ we decided to leave.

a-so/that b-such/than c- so much/ that d-so/such

11-We're ____ less prepared than we should be.

a-not quite b-a bit c-about d-by far

12-Cats are ____ different from dogs!

a-so much b-very c-exactly d-amazingly

13-Since the accident, Clive has been ____ paralysed.

a-totally b-absolutely c-very d- perfectly

14-The Coffee Café is cheap, but ____ as good as Coffee Central.

a-slightly b-not much c-not quite d-quite

15-Yes, Sir. You are ____ correct. I'll give you a refund.

a-quite b-very c-rather d-absolutely

16-the music was ____ we called the police.

a-such loud b- so loud that c- too loud d- not enough loud

17- In California we don't normally have such ____ .

a-horrible weather b- much weather c-a horrible weather d- too horrible weather

18-After a month with no rain, the grass is ____ dead.

a-slightly b-almost c-somewhat d-quite

19-I wasn't expecting much, but, surprisingly, the play was ____ .

a-nearly b-absolutely c-quite d- terribly

20- You should be proud to have ____ clever daughters.

a-so b-such a c-such d- too

21-The water wasn't warm ____ for us to go swimming.

a-so b- enough c- too d-much

22-I left the coffee for a minute to cool because it was ____ hot to drink.

a-too b-enough c- so d- so much

23-Life in big cities is ____ more expensive than in small towns.

a-just about b-much c-very d-a bit

24-Your hair is a bit ____ than my sister's.

a-darker b- the darkest c- dark d- darkest

25-The film was ____ better than what I expected.

a-much b- many c- a lot more d- by far

26-The house was ____ destroyed in the war.

a-perfectly b- very c- totally d-extremely

27-In real life, the baby was ____ tiny.

a-really b-pretty c- very d- completely

28-It was ____ a beautiful painting that she decided to hang it in the living room.

a-very b- too c- so d- such

29-This is ____ the nicest thing anyone's ever said to me.

a-just b- almost c-far d- slightly

30-You are ____ the most successful person I've ever known.

a- by far b-far c- quite d- a bit

E-Rewrite with modifiers in brackets.

1-Tom has got five friends. Janet has got seven friends. [Rewrite with more]

.....

2-Rap music isn't as popular as it was ten years ago. [Rewrite with less popular]

.....

3-Science fiction films and soap operas are very exciting. [Rewrite with just]

.....

4-Their summer party wasn't anything like as good as their previous one.

[Rewrite with: nothing]

5- Milan cathedral is slightly huge.

[Correct the error]

6-My test score wasn't as bad as I'd feared.

[Rewrite with: such]

It wasn't I'd feared.

7- Clients are advised that Miami tends to be more boiling than Los Angelo. [Correct the error]

8- My friends claimed that the film was interesting but I found it pretty dull.

[Rewrite with: it wasn't as.....]

9- The London underground is just about the oldest in Britain.

[Correct the error]

10- Don't buy anything in that shop. It (expensive).

[Rewrite with too or enough]

11-The London underground is just about the oldest in Britain.

[Correct the error]

12- It was such an obvious decision for you.

[Rewrite with so...]

13-You can't put all your things in this bag.

[Rewrite with enough...]

14- The people in the town are slightly friendliest than in the village.

[Correct the error]

15- Let's stay in tonight; it's _____ freezing outside.

[Complete with a gradable/non-gradable adjective]

16-I couldn't do the exercise. It is too difficult.

[Rewrite with enough]

17-This work of art is a bit unique.

[Correct the error]

18- Can you turn the radio up, please? It isn't loud enough.

[Rewrite with too]

19-My work is completely finished. Now I can relax.

..... [Mention gradable or non- gradable adjective]

20- Some people say that roast meat are far the most harmful meal.

[Correct the error]

21-He can't reach the shelf. He isn't tall enough.

[Rewrite with too]

22-she was a very beautiful woman.

[Rewrite with such]

23-I couldn't work. I _____ (tired).

[Rewrite with too/ enough]

24-Thank you, I love it! It's absolutely perfect!

[Correct the error]

25-It was _____ the happiest day of my life.

[Rewrite with a suitable modifier]

Poetry

On His Blindness

*When I consider how my light is spent,
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,
And that one Talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless, though my Soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest he returning chide,
"Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?"
I fondly ask. But patience, to prevent
That murmur, soon replies, "God doth not need
Either man's work or his own gifts; who best
Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best. His state
Is Kingly: thousands at his bidding speed,
And post o'er land and ocean without rest;
They also serve who only stand and wait."*

About the poem:

Sonnet 19. (John Milton)

It is 14 lines, Traditional Miltonic Sonnet.

The theme of the poem:

The poet laments the loss of his sight when he is still young.

The poem is an autobiography. Clarify

He writes his own experience. Milton was totally blind. This was difficult for a gifted man like him. So he was left sad. In this poem he shows his sadness asking God why he was given such bad luck.

What form did John Milton use in writing his poem?

Unlike Shakespeare, Milton followed the Italian sonnet. So he divided his poem into an octave and a sestet.

Octet		Sestet	
1.	8 lines		6 lines
2.	Question (problem)		Answer (solution)
3.	Milton speaks about <u>himself</u> (I / me/ my)		Milton speaks about <u>God</u> (He/ His/ Him)

Paraphrase:

*When I consider how my light is spent,
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide*

- The poem begins with the speaker's consideration of how he has spent the years of his life, represented as his 'light', before he is forced to live in a world that is "dark" and "wide" as he went blind at the age of 42.

*And that one Talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless, though my Soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest he returning chide*

- Milton speaks of his 'talent' of writing, was his entire life. His self-worth depended on this talent. As a biblical scholar, Milton relates the loss of his ability to read and write to the story of the servant in the bible who buries the money given to him by God in the desert rather than investing it wisely.
It is 'death' to Milton to have hidden, his talents beneath his blindness. He explains that his talents are still hidden but he wants nothing more than to do right by God and serve him. He must do his best so that God will not chide Milton for not taking advantages of the gifts that God has given him.

*"Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?"
I fondly ask*

- He wants to know whether when he cannot continue his work due to his blindness, Will God still require work of him?

*But patience, to prevent
That murmur, soon replies, "God doth not need
Either man's work or his own gifts; who best
Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best. His state
Is Kingly: thousands at his bidding speed,
And post o'er land and ocean without rest;
They also serve who only stand and wait."*

- Patience explains that God does not need special gifts or works from man, but loves best those who give over their lives to God and accept that he is in control of their fate.
- Patience compares God to a king that the world, these people are part of the unlimited resources of the king, God. And that those who cannot rush over land and ocean like Milton, also serve God.

Literary terms:

Alliteration, is a kind of repetition→ the reuse of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of multiple words.

For example: world- wide in line 2.

serve- stand in line 14

Metaphor, 'light' stands for his life line 1

Personification, patience, prevents that murmur. Line 8.

Patience appears as force that prevents murmur.

Rhyme scheme: A B B A A B B A C D E C D E.

Drama (Macbeth)

Questions:

- 1. *Because of The First and the Second Apparitions' advices lady Macduff and her children were killed. Discuss.***

The First Apparition advised Macbeth to beware Macduff, while The Second Apparition advised him to be bloody, bold and scorn the power of man. So he decided to kill Macduff with all his family.

- 2. *Why did Macduff leave to England?***

Macduff left to England to try to convince Malcolm to go to Scotland to fight the tyrant (Macbeth).

- 3. *Why did Malcolm find doubts about Macduff? And what was Macduff's reply?***

Because Macduff left his wife and child and came to England and they are must be more important than anything else, Malcolm wanted to protect himself. Macduff Said to him that his country was suffering from the great tyranny of Macbeth.

- 4. *What did Malcolm say to Macduff while he was trying to circumvent?***

He told him that he is a bad one and perhaps Macbeth is better than him as he has his faults! If he became a king he, he would steal the land, marry every time

- 5. *When Malcolm decided to come back to Scotland to fight Macbeth Ross came to tell them sad news what was that? And what were their reactions?***

The bad news was that Macduff's castle was attacked and his wife and children were all savagely slaughtered. Macduff was very sad and Malcolm supported him and the decided to take revenge as soon as possible.

- 6. *Describe Lady Macbeth's bad condition. What was the doctor's opinion?***

She sleepwalked carrying a candle her eyes were open but with no sense, she talked to herself and admitted their commitments she and the king. The doctor's

opinion was that her heart carried a heavy weight! That disease was beyond his skills and she needed a priest.

7. Macbeth was sure that nothing would happen to him Till Birnam Wood moves Dunsinane. Discuss.

Because the three witches told him that Macbeth should not be vanquished until great Birnam Wood moves to Dunsinane to fight him, so he was acting cruelly with the whole people as he has the confidence that no one can move it.

8. What was Malcolm's plan to approach to Dunsinane with his soldiers?

He ordered Menteith to let every soldier cut off a branch and hold it before him. This would hide how many of them there were, so they wouldn't know their true numbers until they attack.

9. Why did Malcolm feel confident that laying siege on Macbeth's castle wouldn't be difficult?

He knew well that many of Macbeth's men had deserted him and those that fought alongside him were forced to, but their hearts weren't in it.

10. When Young Siward fought Macbeth wasn't afraid as he knew that Young Siward was born of a woman. Discuss.

When Macbeth met the three witches The Second Apparition told him none of woman born would harm him. So he was confident while fighting, and killed him.

11. Why didn't Macbeth fight Macduff?

When Macbeth told Macduff that no man born of woman can harm him, Macduff told him that he wasn't born, Macduff was cut out from his mother's womb before she could bear him naturally.

12. Describe the end of Macbeth.

Macbeth didn't surrender to Macduff but Macduff killed him and he was carrying Macbeth's head.

13. Malcolm and Macduff needed that victory to take their revenge from Macbeth. Discuss.

As Macbeth killed Malcolm father (the king) and took his place, and killed Macduffs family; his wife and children.

14. What was Malcolm's reward to Macduff, Ross, Siward and the other noblemen who helped him?

Malcolm rewarded each of them as they deserved, his thanes and kinsmen. Henceforth, they were to be known as earls, the first that Scotland had ever had.

Comments:

1. "Macbeth shall never be vanquished until great Birnam Wood moves to Dunsinane Hill to fight you"

This was said by the Third Apparition to Macbeth in the cavern when the spirits started to appear to Macbeth by the order of the three witches.

2. "Ay, Sir. All this is true. But why are you so surprised?"

This was said by the first witch in the cavern when the show of the eight kings marched across the stage, and the ghost of Banquo followed; to indicate that Banquo's descendants were going to be kings.

3. "Wisdom? To leave his wife, his babies, his mansion, and his titles in a place so unsafe that he himself flees it!"

This was said by Lady Macduff to Ross in the castle of Fife when she knew that her husband had left to London, and Ross told her that perhaps it was his wisdom or his fear that made him act so.

4. If he were dead you'd weep for him. If you do not, it is a good sign that I will quickly have a new father"

This was said by Macduff's son to his mother in the castle of Fife when his mother told him that his father had died and asked what he would do.

5. "He has killed me, mother! Mother! Run away I beg you!"

This was said by Macduff's son to his mother in the castle of Fife when the murderer killed him after he called him scruffy villain"

6. "I've lost all hope of convincing you to fight against him"

This was said by Macduff to Malcolm in front of the king of England's palace, when Macduff was trying to convince Malcolm to fight against Macbeth but Malcolm didn't trust Macduff and tried to circumvent.

7. *"When I came here to tell you my sad news, I heard rumors that many good fellows are preparing to rebel against the tyrant"*

This was said by Ross to Macduff in England when he came to tell him about the death of his wife and his children.

8. *"The Thane of Fife had a wife, where is she now? Will these hands never be clean?"*

This was said by Lady Macbeth in the castle of Dunsinane, when she was suffering from walking while her sleep and that was with the attendance of the doctor and the gentle woman.

9. *"Our castle was strong enough to endure and even laugh off their siege"*

This was said by Macbeth to Seyton in his castle at Dunsinane when Seyton told him that there were ten thousand soldiers were sieging the castle.

10. *"She would have died someday. Now or later, what does it matter?"*

This was said by Macbeth to Seyton in his castle at Dunsinane when he knew that his wife had died.

11. *"Turn around, you dog from hell! Turn around"*

This was said by Macduff to Macbeth when Malcolm's soldiers won the battle and Macduff entered the castle after Macbeth had killed young Siward.

Close-up B2+

Model answers (student book)

Unit 10

READING pages 114–115

Exercise 4

1D 2B 3A 4C

Exercise 5

- 1- on the cusp of (line 2)
- 2- place faith in (line 36)
- 3- reflect (line 53)
- 4- the bigger picture (line 57)

Exercise 6

1A 2D 3B 4B

VOCABULARY page 116

Exercise 1

- 1- agency
- 2- finance
- 3- human resources
- 4- invoices
- 5- recruitment
- 6- vacancy
- 7- sick leave
- 8- supplier
- 9- personnel
- 10- administrator

Exercise 2

- 1- finance
- 2- human resources
- 3- sick leave
- 4- vacancies
- 5- invoice
- 6- recruitment
- 7- administrator
- 8- personnel
- 9- supplier

10- agency

Exercise 3

- 1- résumé
- 2- placement
- 3- intern
- 4- bonus
- 5- hectic
- 6- tedious
- 7- supervisor
- 8- minimum wage

GRAMMAR page 117

Exercise 1

- 1- a (defining clause)
- 2- b (non-defining clause)

Exercise 2

- 1- non-defining
- 2- defining
- 3- non-defining

Exercise 3

- 1- No (The relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause – the verb comes directly after the relative pronoun.)
- 2- ✓ (The relative pronoun refers to the object of the relative clause (the careers advisor).)
- 3- No (You can't leave out where.)

4- ✓ (The relative pronoun refers to the object of the clause (the summer job).)

5- ✓ (The relative pronoun refers to the object of the clause (the agency).)

We can leave out the relative pronoun when it is the object of the clause.

However, we cannot leave out where in a relative clause.

Exercise 4

1a 2a 3a

Exercise 5

a- informal, formal

a- before

Exercise 6

1- a in which I had put the application

b (which) I had put the application in

2- a to whom she gave the job

b (who) she gave the job to

3- a for which he prepared

b (which) he prepared for

4- a to whom Nico is talking

b (who) Nico is talking to

5- a for which they work

b (which) they work for

6- a with whom he shares an office

b (who) he shares an office with

GRAMMAR page 120

Exercise 1

1c 2d 3a 4b

Exercise 2

1- doesn't change 2 the same as 3 before

Exercise 3

1- Feeling nervous

2- dropping all the documents on the floor

3- Starting next month

4- Chewing his sandwich

Exercise 4

1PE 2PA 3PE 4PA

Exercise 5

1- passive

2- before

3- active

4- passive

5- been

Exercise 6

1- Owned

2- Having spent

3- Founded

4- Taking

5- Sold

6- Having been helped

USE YOUR ENGLISH page 121

Exercise 1

1- got, worked up

2- work in progress

- 3- do the donkey work
- 4- worked her way up
- 5- do the dirty work
- 6- make light work of

Exercise 2

- 1- of
- 2- to
- 3- with
- 4- for
- 5- from
- 6- in

Exercise 3

- 1- growth
- 2- increase
- 3- increasingly
- 4- rely
- 5- reliable
- 6 / 7- production / producer (also 'product')
- 8- productive
- 9- productively

Exercise 5

- 1- increasingly
- 2- employers
- 3- growth
- 4- inexpensively
- 5- locations
- 6- reliable
- 7- surprisingly

- 8- productive

REVIEW page 158

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

- 1- agency
- 2- placement
- 3- administrator
- 4- hectic
- 5- résumé
- 6- resources

Exercise 2

- 1- eligible
- 2- involved
- 3- accustomed
- 4- presented
- 5- incapable
- 6- derived

Exercise 3

- 1c 2f 3a 4d 5b 6e

Grammar

Exercise 4

- 1- who
- 2- that
- 3- Who cannot be omitted.
- 4- Where cannot be omitted.
- 5- Which cannot be omitted.
- 6- which

Exercise 5

- 1- Sitting down at her desk

- 2- Looking after recruitment
- 3- earning a big bonus
- 4- Not understanding the spreadsheet

Exercise 6

- 1- Having failed
- 2- Reorganized
- 3- Reading
- 4- Paid
- 5- Having been given
- 6- Not feeling

Unit 11:

READING pages 126–127

Exercise 1

- 1- The plants are growing on a rooftop in a city
- 2- They are being grown without soil
- 3- This method is cleaner and more efficient than using soil, and the plants will be less heavy.

Exercise 2

Five: Nature Urbane, Paris; Persona Urban Farm, Tokyo; Sprout Hub, Singapore; Emile Street Community Research Farm, Houston, Texas; Merwehaven dairy farm, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Exercise 3

- A: The volunteers, community
- B: Still in Asia ... south of Japan, school, residents, plant their own ...
- C: Another farming method
- D: Take Nature Urbaine in Paris, for example, rooftop farm
- E: The farm's founders, growing food on the water
- F: The farm, community spirit, built-up urban areas
- G: on the other hand, special lighting ... , office block, meeting rooms

Exercise 4

1D 2G 3B 4F 5A 6E

VOCABULARY page 128

Exercise 1

1d 2g 3c 4f 5a 6b 7h 8e

Exercise 2

- 1- conservation area
- 2- isolated
- 3- warehouse
- 4- congestion
- 5- densely populated
- 6- landfill site

Exercise 3

- 1- retail park
- 2- chain stores
- 3- warehouse
- 4- restored

5- run-down

6- vibrant

Exercise 4

1S 2S 3A 4A 5A 6S

GRAMMAR page 129

Exercise 1

a- informal

b- cannot

c- must

d- either before or after

e- before

f- after

Exercise 2

1- both a and b are correct (the object (tomorrow's meeting) is not a very long phrase so it can go

before or after the particle)

2- a is a better sentence because the object is a long phrase (some new rules on cycling in the city centre), so it's best to put the particle immediately after the verb and before the object

3- a is correct, b is incorrect (the object is a pronoun (it) so it must come between the verb and particle)

4- both a and b are correct

5- a is correct, b is incorrect (the object is a pronoun (it) so it must come between the verb and particle)

Exercise 3

a- does not

b- always, after

Exercise 4

1- sorted this problem

2- did he set off / out

3- can lead to

4- look this information up / look up this information

5- fill in this form / fill this form in

GRAMMAR page 132

Exercise 1

1R 2R 3C 4C

Exercise 2

1- since

2- although

3- because of

4- despite

Exercise 3

1- Despite (though must be followed by a clause)

2- Since (due to must be followed by a noun phrase or -ing form)

3- Although (in spite of must be followed by a noun phrase or -ing form)

4- as (because of must be followed by a noun phrase or -ing form)

5- on account of (since must be followed by a clause)

6- In spite of (although must be followed by a clause)

Exercise 4

a however b similarly c therefore d furthermore

Exercise 5

1- two sentences 2- second 3- comma

Exercise 6

1- Furthermore

2- Although

3- Because of

4- Similarly

5- since

6- Consequently

USE YOUR ENGLISH page 133

Exercise 1

1- middle-of-the-road

2- out on the town

3- go to town

4- right up your street

5- the man in the street

6- on the streets

Exercise 2

1e 2b 3a 4c 5d

Exercise 3

1- putting me up / going to put me up

2- comes off

3- come up

4- stands for

5- pull down

Exercise 5

1- centrally – c

2- renewal – e

3- planning – a

4- development – b

5- inner – d

Exercise 6

1- spite of being

2- to set off / out

3- due to the

4- is right up his

5- even so, I don't

6- to pull down

REVIEW page 159

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

1- high-rise

2- vibrant

3- car-free

4- run-down

5- neglected

6- congestion

Exercise 2

1- up

2- down

3- up

4- off

5- for

Exercise 3

1- housing development

2- inner city

3- centrally located

4- urban renewal

5- town planning

Grammar

Exercise 4

1- look it up

2- depending on you

3- carry out the necessary repairs

4- came across this article

5- get off the train

Exercise 5

1- due

2- Although

3- despite

4- because

5- account

6- spite

Exercise 6

1c 2a 3d 4b

Unit 12 (grammar):

GRAMMAR page 141

Exercise 1

1- T

2- F (The writer expected more people: There were far fewer people than I had expected.)

3- F (They are only slightly cheaper: the tickets were slightly more expensive than similar events)

4- T

5- T

Exercise 2

1- comparative

2- superlative

3- comparative

Exercise 3

1- by far the most open-minded

2- to be slightly more interesting

3- Easily the most exciting thing that can happen

4- is considerably more difficult

Exercise 4

a- just as ... as

b- as much as, as many as

c- not quite as ... as

d- nowhere near as ... as

Exercise 5

2- He isn't quite as articulate as his sister. / He is almost as articulate as his

sister. / He is nearly as articulate as his sister.

3- The scientist's book was quite as amazing as the philosopher's book. / The scientist's book was just as amazing as the philosopher's book.

4- This film is a lot / considerably / significantly / far / way scarier than the one we saw last week.

5- Jan is by far / easily the most talkative of the three sisters. / Jan is the most talkative of the three sisters by a long way

GRAMMAR page 144

Exercise 1

Gradable: interesting, good, successful

Non-gradable: stunning, magnificent, hilarious

Exercise 2

- 1- can
- 2- can
- 3- can't
- 4- can't

Exercise 3

- 1- small
- 2- surprised
- 3- vast
- 4- terrified
- 5- good

6- invaluable

Exercise 4

- a- so
- b- such
- c- too
- d- enough

Exercise 5

- 1- such
- 2- so
- 3- such
- 4- so
- 5- so
- 6- so
- 7- too

8- enough

9- such

REVIEW page 160

Grammar

Exercise 4

- 1- by far
- 2- easily
- 3- considerably
- 4- slightly

Exercise 5

- 1- many
- 2- just
- 3- absolutely
- 4- nowhere
- 5- very

6- nearly

Exercise 6

1- so

2- enough

3- such

4- enough

5- so

6- too

7- too

8- such

Workbook

Unit 10:

READING

Exercise 1

To get the main idea of an article to see if we want to continue reading it

Exercise 2

1 D 2 D 3 A 4 C

VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

1- finance

2- agency

3- an administrator

4- suppliers

5- personnel

6- invoices

7- sick leave

8- recruitment

9- human resources

10- vacancy

Exercise 2

1- minimum wage

2- placement

3- résumé

4- intern

5- hectic

6- supervisor

7- bonus

8- tedious

GRAMMAR 1

Exercise 1

1- who

2- —

3- who

4- which

5- where

6- who

7- —

8- where

Exercise 2

1- I: The person (who) I spoke to was the human resources manager. F: The

person to whom I spoke was the human resources manager.

2- I: The design agency (which) I sent my résumé to works for several large companies. F: The design agency to which I sent my résumé works for several large companies.

3- I: The finance company (which) my cousin works for is more than 100 years old. F: The finance company for which my cousin works is more than 100 years old.

4- I: The job (which) she applied for was in marketing.

F: The job for which she applied was in marketing.

5- I: The interview which I prepared for went well.

F: The interview for which I prepared went well.

GRAMMAR 2

Exercise 1

- 1- Being late for the interview
- 2- disappointing her parents and friends
- 3- Not knowing which job to choose
- 4- Glancing at my watch
- 5- Not having much time
- 6- not expecting what would happen next

Exercise 2

- 1- Having read the report
- 2- Presented well
- 3- Founded in the 1970s
- 4- Done correctly
- 5- Having visited the production area

Exercise 3

- 1- Having been warned
- 2- Not knowing
- 3- knocking
- 4- ✓
- 5- Being
- 6- Having done

Exercise 4

- 1- Being chosen
- 2- Started
- 3- Having been introduced
- 4- checking
- 5- Being
- 6- having noticed

USE YOUR ENGLISH

Exercise 1

- 1- progress
- 2- way
- 3- light
- 4- donkey
- 5- up
- 6- dirty

Exercise 2

- 1- used to
- 2- incapable of
- 3- derived from
- 4- involved in
- 5- eligible for
- 6- presented with

Exercise 3

- 1- growing
- 2- reliable
- 3- increasingly
- 4- products
- 5- reliance
- 6- productive

Exercise 4

Usually, yes, but on some words you may need to use both

Exercise 5

- 1- creativity
- 2- growing
- 3- uncompetitive
- 4- reliance
- 5- unbelievable
- 6- successfully
- 7- specialists
- 8- recruitment/recruiting

Review:

Vocabulary:

1. Complete the job adverts with these words and phrases:

- 1- Vacancy
- 2- Administrator
- 3- Invoices
- 4- Suppliers
- 5- Finance
- 6- Hectic
- 7- Tedious
- 8- Intern
- 9- Placement
- 10- minimum wage

2. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

- 1- Light
- 2- Get
- 3- Way
- 4- Do
- 5- With
- 6- To
- 7- Of
- 8- In

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets:

- 1- Growth
- 2- Increase
- 3- Unreliable
- 4- Productive
- 5- Surprisingly

Grammar

4. Write who, which or where. If no word is needed, write – :

- 1- Where
- 2- Who
- 3- –
- 4- Which
- 5- Where
- 6- Which

5. Read the sentences in Exercise 4 again. Write D (defining relative clause) or N (non-defining relative clause):

1 D; 2 N; 3 D; 4 N; 5 D; 6 D

6. Join the two sentences using an informal relative clause:

- 1- she works for makes computer parts.
- 2- given to someone else.
- 3- I worked in managed recruitment.
- 4- finance manager.

7. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

- 1- Feeling.
- 2- Having finally found.
- 3- Making.
- 4- Sold.
- 5- Having been promoted.
- 6- Wanting.

Unit 11:

READING

Exercise 1

Synonyms, linking words and understanding the general structure

Exercise 2

1 C 2 F 3 A 4 G 5 B 6 D

VOCABULARY

Exercise 1

- 1- demolished
- 2- car-free zone
- 3- neglected
- 4- run-down
- 5- landmark
- 6- restoring
- 7- preserve
- 8- municipal

Exercise 2

- 1- conservation area
- 2- congestion
- 3- vibrant
- 4- landfill
- 5- landmark
- 6- isolated
- 7- densely-populated
- 8- chain stores

Exercise 3

- 1- built up
- 2- sprawling
- 3- ruined

4- high-rise

5- developed

GRAMMAR 1

Exercise 1

1 I 2 I 3 I 4 S 5 I 6 S

Exercise 2

1 T 2 I 3 T 4 T 5 I 6 T

Exercise 3

1 A or B 2 B 3 B 4 A or B 5 A or B 6 B

Exercise 4

1- broke into

2- look up

3- fill in

4- lead to

5- sort out

6- depends on

GRAMMAR 2

Exercise 1

1- Despite

2- because

3- Because of

4- since

5- Although

6- because of

Exercise 2

1- despite

2- Although

3- due to the fact that

4- In spite of

5- because of

Exercise 3

1- Nevertheless

2- due to

3- Furthermore

4- Therefore

5- Similarly

USE YOUR ENGLISH

Exercise 1

1- man

2- middle of

3- go to

4- right up

5- the streets

6- on the

Exercise 2

1- pull down

2- do away with

3- put someone up

4- came up/has come up

5- stands for

6- comes off

Exercise 3

1- town planning

2- inner city

3- urban renewal

4- centrally located

5- housing developments

Exercise 4

- 1- put you up
- 2- right up your street
- 3- to sort (out)
- 4- on account of
- 5- go to town
- 7- Due to the fact (that)

- 3- pull down
- 4- come up
- 5- right up your street
- 6- come off
- 7- inner-city
- 8- urban renewal

Review:

Vocabulary

1. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

- 1- Landmark
- 2- Preserve
- 3- Congestion
- 4- Isolated
- 5- car-free
- 6- neglected

2. Complete the text with these words:

- 1- high-rise
- 2- sprawling
- 3- abandoned
- 4- maintained
- 5- demolish
- 6- chain stores

3. Complete the sentences with these expressions:

- 1- out on the town
- 2- put me up

Grammar

4. Read the following sentences. Tick the verbs in bold that are transitive and separable. Then rewrite the sentences with a pronoun instead of the underlined noun phrase:

- 1- ✓ Why have you put it off?
- 2- I'm going to look into them
- 3- ✓ I'm going to put it forward
- 4- I'm really looking forward to it.
- 5- ✓ I hope you can sort it out.
- 6- ✓ They've turned it down.
- 7- I think you should listen to them.
- 8- ✓ The bad weather held it up.

5 Complete the text with these words:

- 1- Although
- 2- Consequently
- 3- Since
- 4- However
- 5- due to

- 6- Despite
- 7- Even
- 8- in spite
- 9- because
- 10- Moreover

2- She's not nearly as expressive as her younger sister.

3- ✓

4- It's just as straightforward as it has always been.

5- This year's exhibition is nowhere near as varied as last year's.

GRAMMAR 2

Exercise 1

- 1- very
- 2- absolutely
- 3- utterly
- 4- very
- 5- absolutely
- 6- very

Exercise 2

- 1- surprised
- 2- invaluable
- 3- astonished
- 4- amazing
- 5- normal
- 6- useful
- 7- rude

Exercise 3

- 1- so
- 2- such
- 3- too
- 4- too
- 5- such

Unit 12 (grammar):

GRAMMAR 1

Exercise 1

- 1- by far
- 2- considerably
- 3- significantly
- 4- by a long way
- 5- by far
- 6- slightly

Exercise 2

- 1- is considerably easier/less difficult
- 2- by far the most flexible
- 3- a little better
- 4- way longer than
- 5- is far less enjoyable than

Exercise 3

- 1- This is nothing like as difficult as communicating through gestures only.

6- enough

7- enough

Review:

Grammar

4. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

1- slightly

2- far

3- by far

4- easily

5- by a long way

6- considerably

5. Complete the second sentence in each pair with the words in brackets so that it means the same as the first:

1- nowhere near as difficult to use as

2- not nearly as easy to read as

3- not quite as complicated as

4- as warm as

6. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

1- Utterly

2- Totally

3- Such

4- Too

5- Rather

6- enough.

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امسح الباركود بالمويل لتثبيت
التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجاناً وبسرعه



حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



ملازم ثانوي



ملازم اعدادي



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